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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Strike Strives to Be Hurtful

U-Boat Monopoly Uncovers

Germany Sees Hitlerites Meet

Hoover Flies to Liberty's Aid

Otto Wins an Italian Princess

U. S. Football Sees Revolution

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT decides to name a special board of three members to inquire into and mediate, if possible, the widespread textile strike. The action is at the request of the National Labor Regulations Board, which wishes to hold itself as a court of appeals. Beyond this the President contemplates no federal interference. Violence enters the struggle, with national guardsmen going on duty. Trouble comes when pickets try in every center to force reluctant workers to leave jobs. The union estimate of workers on strike at end of the first day was 275,800; employers' estimate, 235,000. The strikers strive hard to make the walkout "effective"—"Effective," alas, means only making it begin to hurt somebody severely.

¶ The United States and Britain are surprised by disclosures that two arms companies attempt to supply the world's submarines, regardless of interests of their governments. The Senate investigating committee brings out at Washington that the Electric Boat Company of Groton, Conn., holding basic U-boat patents, has long been linked with Vickers, Ltd., of London, and that Sir Basil Zaharoff, mystery man and war's big bugaboo, has been paid $2,000,000 in commissions as their world salesman. The Washington Star calls it "traffic in human life"—But as they are uncovered, won't such solemn bits of business be destroyed?

¶ Britain watches America's labor struggle and believes itself to have made greater progress. Britain regards trade unionism as a working condition, not a hopeful theory, and so deals with it. British employers have accepted the principle of collective bargaining and so have the people. In strikes the public demands that union rights as such be respected. Of course that still leaves plenty to fight about, but Britain gives itself airs in viewing the American situation—To the British thought American strikes are old-fashioned, quaint.

¶ Germany sees 600,000 citizens assemble in detachments at Nuremberg for the National Socialist annual congress. The ancient city, turned into a fortress with flags and uniforms, gives Chancellor Hitler enthusiastic welcome. In his opening address he declares that nowhere else in the world could be found a political demonstration so completely expressing the dominant will and power of a nation. He declares the revolution is over with the National Socialists in complete control—And he says there could be no better fitted body to build up the "German miracle."

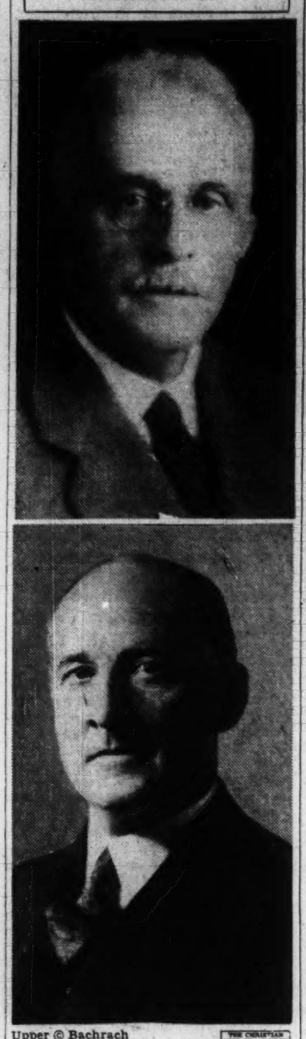
¶ Americans and Europeans are stirred by advance chapters of former President Hoover's book, "The Challenge to Liberty." The Saturday Evening Post extracts form a skillful, moving arraignment of the New Deal. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace completes his "New Frontiers," in effect a reply to Hoover. A grand battle over liberty is launched. The world's people will profit—They may learn anew where, when, which, why, what and for whom liberty is.

¶ Europe hears informal announcement of the betrothal of Archduke Otto to Princess Maria, youngest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. The Italian royal family visit former Queen Zita at an Italian villa and the match is arranged simply in Otto's absence. Europe believes Italy and Premier Mussolini will assist Otto to regain the Austrian throne. Little Entente and many Austrians will oppose. Austria opened the door to return of an outworn monarchy—It scrapped its promising experiment as a republic.

¶ The Saar's problem looms as France files its memorandum with the League Council. France wants two plebiscites so voters who wish to join Germany but dislike the National Socialist régime may vote to continue League status for the present; but the memo does not clearly emphasize this view. It calls for the Saar being told what its Constitution would be under Germany. If Saar goes German, France will expect prompt purchase from it of the Saar mines—How can Germany, pleading poverty, buy big coal mines?

¶ American colleges find 27 of them that lead in football scores are to start the season with new coaches. Few previous seasons have seen such turnover. Thus gridirons are expected to develop new plays, new tactics, new ideas. A sort of NRA revolution may come over the pigskin battles. Number and length of runs may be cut down, touchdowns limited, large scores plowed under. Football's tragedy has been that so few students got a chance to win the bright honors—Why not bonus medals for all able-bodied men who refrain from playing?

Candidates?



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Below © Johnstone

Gov. Wilbur M. Cross (D)
Hugh M. Alcorn (R)

G. O. P. Machine In Connecticut Loosens Its Grip

State Convention for First Time in Years to Pick the Candidates

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 5—The Nutmeg State today confronts one of its most interesting and probably profitable state elections, mainly because the State's much-vaunted Republican machine, which for 25 years has been one of the tightest clenched political hands in the nation, has abdicated its dictatorship.

When Mr. J. Henry Roraback, chairman of the Republican State Committee and machine leader, just recently announced that the state convention, not the machine, would pick the Republican gubernatorial

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Politics Aided Arms Sales In Latin America

Electric Boat Officials Tell How 'Special Commissions' Helped

Mission Also an Aid

Senate Munitions Investigating Committee Resumes Inquiry at Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Officials of the Electric Boat Company, New York submarine manufacturers, admitted before the Senate munitions investigating committee today that the American naval mission and "special commissions" paid to Latin-American politicians had been "helpful" in getting the Peruvian Government to purchase their submarines.

"I think that they were helpful, but I don't know that they were the deciding factors," Mr. Lawrence Y. Spear, vice-president of the boat company, told the committee.

The investigators, on their second day of hearings, turned their attention to selling methods used by the armament company and its Peruvian agent, Commander Luis Aubry, to get the Government of Peru to invest in submarines between 1920 and 1930.

Real Foundation

"The real foundation of all South American business is graft," Mr. Spear wrote to Commander Sir Charles Craven, manager of Vickers, Ltd., British armament manufacturers, in 1927. Asked his opinion on this today, Mr. Spear explained: "It is my opinion that we could not do business without paying a lot of special commissions in South America." To a charge from Senator Bennett Champ Clark (of Missouri) that this constituted "bribery," Mr. Spear declared: "What we call bribery and they don't is a pretty general practice in South America."

In his letter to Commander Craven advising him that the Chilean representative of the Electric Boat Company "may know the proper people to pay in Santiago" to aid in getting Cuban business, Mr. Spear concluded, "My own experience is that at the last minute something is always needed to grease the way."

Reading a letter from Commander Aubry requesting $12,000 in connection with the sale of two submarines, Senator Clark asked, "Was that another case of 'greasing the way'?" Mr. Spear replied that he supposed the money was "just for one of those special commissions." It had previously been shown that Commander Aubry was to pay $15,000 a boat to three persons for each order received.

Mission Helpful

When Mr. Spear admitted that Commander Clark B. Woodward, chief of the American naval mission to Peru, and other members of the commission had been helpful in throwing business to the company, Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington commented "that's an interesting feature. We're using the navy as a sales agency. If the navy's going into that sort of thing as a public policy the country ought to know about it."

Mr. Spear insisted that the navy

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Prying Open Munition Secrets

Wide World

Special Senate Committee Opens Hearings

Officials of Electric Boat Company Appear to Answer Questions. Senator Gerald P. Nye, Chairman, Is at Left. Stephen Raushenbush, Committee Counsel Is Center. Three Witnesses at Right Are (Left to Right) Henry P. Sulphen, Vice-President; L. F. Spear, Vice-President; Henry R. Carse, President.

Safety Council To Get Facts On Drunken Driving

Intensive Study of Situation Planned by National Organization

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 5—An intensive study to find the facts about drunken driving and its relation to the increasingly serious safety problem is being planned by the National Safety Council, it is made known here by Mr. W. H. Cameron, managing director of the council. The study will be launched at the 23d annual safety congress at Cleveland in October, when several programs are to be devoted to this subject.

Following up the Cleveland meeting the council plans a comprehensive study in which it will endeavor to find out the exact extent of drunken driving and how much of it might be concealed in police reports under other designations. It is also planning to sponsor studies of dependable tests of drunkenness for law enforcement agencies to use in the solution of accidents.

Mr. Cameron declared that while he is not willing, at least as yet, to concede that drunken driving is the major cause of the noticeable increase of automobile accidents, he does believe that it is a more important factor than statistics show.

"I am convinced," he said, "that there is some considerable under-reporting of drunkenness in our accident reports, and that therefore the reports we have had to date do not tell the real story. Yet I do not want, without studying the matter more thoroughly, to blame too many accidents on drinking and thus remove the proper amount of emphasis from the speed problem, and other accident factors."

Mr. Cameron does not believe that the police wilfully conceal drunkenness in their accident reports, but that, because it is harder in most courts to get a conviction for drunken driving than for reckless driving, he believes policemen will take the easiest course in their efforts to get a speedy conviction. The penalty for drunken driving is so high that many judges, especially in minor mishaps, hesitate to convict a person on these grounds, where they are more apt to do so on the less serious charge.

Mr. Cameron said that throughout the country the estimates of the proportion of accidents due to drinking varies greatly, and that the highest which has come to his attention is the report of the Berkeley, Calif., police, that 28 per cent of all accidents have a factor of drink involved in them.

However, the council pointed out at this time, that the increasing accidents "should be a new warning to the general public that drinking cannot be safely mixed with either driving or walking in modern traffic, and should inform law enforcement agencies that here is a new phase in their ever present enforcement problems."

Hitler Sees Revolution's End In Party Speech at Nuremberg, Asking Who Doubts Authority

Der Führer Calls for 'One Great Evangelical Reich Church' in Speech Read by Substitute and Cheered by Thousands in Party's Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

NUREMBURG, Ger., Sept. 5—That National Socialism is evolutionary rather than revolutionary was the keynote of Chancellor Adolph Hitler's proclamation at the sixth congress of the party here this morning.

So sure is Herr Hitler of the course which Germany is now taking and of the strength of his party to control it, that he declared in the next 1000 years Germany will not have another revolution. The National Socialist idea will go on developing and will capitulate before no one, he stated. Indeed, according to Der Führer, the German form of life is finally settled for the next 1000 years.

The Reichswehr

The final stage in the consolidation of National Socialism, Herr Hitler saw in the establishment of defense forces as the only power of arms in nation—a guarantee of security for the new state for all time. His words were strengthened by the presence of Reichswehr representatives and the reports that he and the Reich's ministers with him here at Nuremburg have a personal guard of the Reichswehr and not of "political soldiers," as in former years.

Those still opposed to National Socialism, Herr Hitler is convinced, will be won by the rightness of National Socialism's ideas, the power of its achievements, and the persistence of its will.

Germany already had made many offers for international peace but these offers has hitherto found no answer. In Herr Hitler's opinion this was not because the people of the world desired strife or war, but because of small cliques of international agitators whose interest lay in making wars, in profiting from them, but never in fighting wars for themselves. Germany has not yet given up hope of international understanding.

Dealing with new projects for reducing unemployment Herr Hitler declared he favored continuing the building of the network of roads now in hand. A number of new railway stations would also be built and everything is being done to secure the substitutes within Germany itself for the raw materials which it was impossible to import through the foreign economic boycott.

One Protestant Church

As to religion he said:

"We have endeavored to reconcile the religious confessions with the new state. As far as the Protestants are concerned, we are determined to weld them all into one great Evangelical Reich church. . . .

"If Martin Luther were among us, he would pray not for different state churches but for a Reich Church."

Concerning the Roman Catholic Church, he added:

"Despite lapses on both sides, we shall arrive at a sincere and honorable understanding."

This Congress, which opened officially last night, is the second since National-Socialism came to power. It differs in a number things from its predecessors. Already, the presence of the Reichswehr is evidence that Herr Hitler is now in a very special way head of the German state as well as of the National Socialist party. Last year Storm Troopers dominated the whole gathering. This year S. S. or National Socialist guards have already arrived in large numbers but the majority of the Storm Troops from all parts of Germany are not arriving until Saturday.

The absence of Austrian National Socialists, who last year played so conspicuous a rôle is also marked.

President to Name Board to Mediate The Textile Strike

Decides to Accede to Federal Request Which Will Act as Court—Both Workers and Operators to Help

No Further Interference Intended At Hands of Government, It Is Said

Meanwhile Union Leaders Prepare to Strengthen Lines to Make Walkout More Effective—Silk Employees Join Ranks Although Unauthorized

President Roosevelt today decided to name a special board to mediate the textile strike and both strike leaders and operators said they will do all they can to meet the President's wishes.

At the same time the strike committee said the strike is growing stronger every hour and that it will continue until there is a settlement "acceptable to the workers."

Gains were claimed in the number of workers out in the South and some in New England, although there are cities in both sections where mills are working under practically normal conditions.

Silk and rayon workers in Paterson, N. J., made the strike call effective although unauthorized by the Industrial Relations Board of Paterson.

Strike Heads Prepare Lines to Make Textile Strike 85 P. C. Effective

By the Associated Press

Union textile leaders strengthened their lines today in an effort to make the general strike in the industry "85 per cent effective" by the end of the first week.

The strike apparently gained headway in New England as Fall River, Mass., one of the industry's largest centers, reported seven additional mills closed, bringing the number to 10 out of 22.

At Macon, Ga., the three mills of the Bibb Manufacturing Company were closed until further notice after a series of fights at the mill gates.

A strike call for 20,000 silk and rayon workers in the Paterson, N. J., area became effective despite the fact that the Industrial Relations Board of Paterson had failed to authorize the walkout.

The Paterson workers were not called out at the time of the general strike call because of an individual contract stipulating that the Paterson board must rule 40 per cent of the industry outside of Paterson on strike before a walkout there became legitimate.

The response to the Paterson strike order was not immediately determined but leaders anticipated the walkout to be generally effective because the workers are highly organized in the area.

In Nashua, N. H., Horace Broulette, a U. T. W. organizer, was arrested and charged by police with parading without a license. Police said that he led a group of pickets and that after his arrest the crowd became unruly and cruising patrol cars were called to disperse them.

Approximately 270 out of 450 mills were reported closed in the two Carolinas with the total number of workers out placed at 90,000 out of 160,000, an increase of 10,000 over yesterday's estimates.

In Alabama two-thirds of the industry seemed to be operating under

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

No Further Federal Action Toward Strike Planned at Present

HYDE PARK, Sept. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt determined today to name immediately a special board to inquire into and mediate the widespread textile strike.

The President acted upon the request of the National Labor Relations Board. He will name a board probably of three members and the personnel will be announced very shortly.

The National Labor Board asked to withdraw from the strike negotiations to serve in the capacity of a court of appeals in the labor dispute.

Aside from this move, however, the President is contemplating no federal interference in the strike involving thousands of workers.

He undoubtedly will wait to receive the first-hand report of the special board.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Full cooperation of textile manufacturers with any board which President Roosevelt may appoint to mediate the dispute between workers and employers was pledged by Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, today.

Replying to a request for comment on a report from Hyde Park that President Roosevelt would name a textile strike mediation board, Mr. Sloan said that such a body should prove to be a medium for enlightening the American public on the actual situation in the textile industry.

"Any board appointed by the President will receive our utmost respect," Mr. Sloan said. "We will gladly make available to it all of the facts in our possession.

"Such a board should prove to be a medium for enlightening the American public on the real situation as it exists today and the events which preceded."

Strike leaders in New York and Paterson, N. J., could not be reached for their comment on the President's proposed mediation board.

Silk Workers Join Strike

Meanwhile the strike in this area was taken up today by thousands of silk workers in Paterson, biggest silk industrial center in the country, following a call by Mr. Eli Keller, secretary of the American Federation of Silk Workers, last night.

Picketing of the mills started at 10 a. m., after thousands of these workers had quietly left their looms and spindles and filed out of the shops and mills to signify their support of the issues for which more than 100,000 workers in allied branches of the industry have quit work.

The strike order was issued, it was said, on the assurance that approximately 50 per cent of the silk looms in the country outside the Paterson area were idle.

Under a contract with the manufacturers, the Paterson workers are restrained from striking unless at least 40 per cent of the looms outside the district are shut down.

Went to Work As Usual

The silk workers went to work as usual at 7 a. m., but it was generally understood that the shop chairmen had instructions to call the walkout at 10 o'clock. This they did. Whereupon the workers quit their looms and spindles.

The President's decision to try to mediate in the strike came as a ray of sunshine not only to the employers but to thousands of workers.

In contrast with their attitude of settled confidence of the first day of the big textile strike leaders of the industry here were tense today as reports came to their headquarters charging widespread intimidation of workers by bands of strikers traveling from one plant to another in rapidly moving motorcades.

Mr. Sloan charged that widespread intimidation was on in the important textile areas of New England and the South. He said that as a result of this intimidation, the number of idle workers was growing and that many plants which were

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Government Made Profession Guides Now For School Maze

Highway Patchwork Planned

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Government

Making It Professional

The back rooms of saloons long have been considered the training schools back of municipal government with politics the connecting link. Today Massachusetts has launched an instrument which will make a background of Harvard standard the bulwark of municipal government, will train public officials academically instead of politically.

Named the League of Municipalities, this new vehicle of municipal betterment has as its president Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge while Mr. George C. Benson, Harvard instructor in Government, is temporary secretary.

States its president:

"The movement indicates a trend toward making government and municipal services cleaner and more professional. Many . . . officials already belong to some of the 25 or more associations in other parts of the United States.

"Our present problem resolves itself into a campaign for funds. Those cities and towns which have banded together to form this league wish to support it financially but are prevented . . . by state laws which do not allow expenditures for such purposes without state approval. Special legislation is the next need."

But today the league proponents saw dangers ahead in getting this legislation. A bill introduced last session to gain recognition for such a league resulted in recommendations to Tax Commissioner Long that he investigate the need for such a league and if necessary set up such an organization under state control.

Mayor Russell and other league officials see in such an organization the danger of further bureaucracy. They see it becoming a state department resolving itself into a dictatorial agency on municipal affairs instead of an organization of cooperating municipalities to which local officials can turn for impartial information.

State House

Unemployment Voices

"This is not the opportune time for . . . a state system of unemployment insurance.

Thus was the opening gun fired at the first hearing on unemployment before a special recess commission at the State House today. Commander of the "Nay" battery was Mr. Claude L. Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce who continued, ". . . Congress will soon act. . . the saner and more orderly procedure would be to defer action. . ."

Quickly came a reply by the "Yea" forces in the person of Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester who barked back "The Boston Chamber of Commerce is one of the dilatory outfits that have taken part. . . to delay. . . protective social legislation.

"Massachusetts should not wait but should maintain its leadership in the enactment of social legislation. Unemployment insurance is

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Things Present

Surely no one, unless he sold arms, could look complacently on another war after reading the first article in the Weekly Magazine Section. Arthur Henderson, president of the World Disarmament Conference, paints a picture which should shock the people into demanding an end to the armament race. Stanley High writes on "A New Deal in Foreign Affairs?" J. R. M. Butler takes as his subject, "Maintaining World Law and Order." Harlan Trott explores with us some of the beauties of New England homes.

Today's article in the "Bringing Up the Baby" series, on the Women's Activities Page, deals with the kind of trousseau the youngster will use.

The student of Spanish will enjoy comparing the article and its translation on the Home Forum Page.

The Moments Musical series, which has been appearing on the Home Forum Page, will hereafter appear on the Daily Features Page. Today's article deals with Chaminade.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and more Facts About the Bible.

Strikes—New Deal Style and England's

Industrial Democracy, Expressed in Collective Bargaining and Other Recognitions of Unions, Found Further Advanced in Britain Than America —Differing Conditions Hinder Comparisons

English Shun General Walkouts as Doomed to Failure

The Old New Deal

Interest abroad in the Roosevelt New Deal has been lively from the start, because of its striking innovations and effect upon Europe. A member of the Monitor's Washington staff, who has followed the Roosevelt program at the capital from its start, has gone to England to study precedents for the American experiment and to compare it with European measures. He writes nine articles, of which this is the fifth.

By Richard L. Strout

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—England has watched the United States go through a series of disastrous labor conflicts in the past eight or nine months while remaining, thus far, free of them itself. The comment on the matter has generally been the same.

Rightly or wrongly, a good many English writers believe that Great Britain is ahead of America in dealing with the ticklish subject of trade unionism. It does no good to point out that England suffered a "general strike" in 1926, whereas none of America's recent strikes has reached any such proportions, bad as they may be, for the simple reason that American labor is not united or homogeneous enough to precipitate such a struggle.

Even the British "general strike" proves a consolation to some commentators on the subject here, however, for they point out with a good deal of justice that it left an imperishable memory on the whole nation, and apparently proved, once and for all, to labor, capital and consumers alike, that such walkouts are doomed to failure.

Unions Not Recognized

What Englishmen find to wonder at in American industrial relationships is the refusal of many American employers to deal with, or even to recognize, the union. I find this subject brought up again and again in conversation with all sorts of English friends. The feeling here is that England's industrial evolution has gone far past that stage; that collective bargaining is an integral part of industrial democracy; that while employers might have fought unions back in 1840 or '50, say, organized labor is now, for better or for worse, here to stay.

It is a queer experience, if I may introduce a personal comment, to hear an Englishman, so conservative as certainly to warrant being called a Tory, denounce American capitalists in this field for their "autocracy."

On both sides of the Atlantic it is an accepted fact that many of America's recent big strikes have involved some question of union recognition. It was true of the San Francisco "general strike"; it was true in the Harriman (Tennessee) Hosiery Mills "Blue Eagle" case, where Mr. T. A. Wright Jr., counsel for the company, is reported to have remarked, "We will not agree at any time to recognize the union or arbitrate on propositions we are unable to agree upon"; it is true of half a dozen other big disputes. In England today an industrial employer who will not deal with the union is comparatively rare.

Ford in England

It is interesting to note the exception of the Ford Motor Company, which has thus far avoided the prevailing unionization by introducing the American scheme of high wages and short hours. What success it has in maintaining an "open shop" in the English scheme of things will be of widespread interest. In general, however, not only is the union recognized, but in the skilled, or semiskilled, trades the closed shop frequently prevails.

Theoretically, the railroads, for example, can hire

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NRA Warns Code Evaders

Notice Served on Coal Trade

Wallace to Challenge Hoover

Former President and the Democratic Secretary of Agriculture Weigh New Deal—Labels on Canned Goods to Tell More

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—The Administration was strengthening its defenses across a wide front today. While President Roosevelt at Hyde Park was seeking a way out of the general textile strike, his lieutenants here were building up bulwarks against all enemies, political, industrial and economic.

The NRA seemed in the most immediate danger as it hastily took a firm position against industries reported planning a mass move to scrap NRA codes. Meanwhile, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, let it be known that he had a book which will be an answer to the book Mr. Herbert Hoover is about to publish. Great care is being taken to have a ready answer for every attack Mr. Hoover may make on the New Deal.

Behind these extemporized defenses Mr. Donald R. Richberg added a fourth chapter to his methodical record of New Deal accomplishments. Other news of the day included Mr. Upton Sinclair's arrival after a conference with Mr. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, and an NRA move toward more accurate labeling of canned foods.

* * *

NRA Takes a Stand: The NRA serves notice on industry that it cannot evade codes, code regulations and code obligations through the mere expedient of Code Authority resignation.

Its reply to the mass resignation of the entire personnel of the Retail Solid Fuel Code Authority served as an opportunity for the general warning. The industry concerned was told specifically that its code remains in effect, that it would be enforced by the divisional code authorities, and that the NRA must continue to supervise operations under the code to provide adequate protection to the public.

The strength and decisiveness of the NRA position were believed designed to ward off similar developments in other industries where code authorities have been evidencing restlessness under federal control similar to that evidenced among the fuel retailers. Several, it is understood, have been planning to denounce their codes and simply ignore them. The NRA's action calls their bluff—if it is a bluff. At least the NRA is now committed to fight back should any general movement of this nature develop.

After referring in detail to the alleged injuries suffered by the fuel retailers which led up to the resignation, the NRA's letter concludes:

"Finally it must be made clear that the act is still in effect, the code stands unrevised and the divisional code authorities are still in operation for the purpose of carrying out their functions under the code and the act, and NRA must continue to supervise operations under the code and the act in order to provide adequate protection of the public interest.

"Self-government by industry is a privilege under the act which can only be exercised so long as the individuals constituted as agencies for that purpose operate in consonance with the interest of the public. Divisional code authorities may exercise the powers granted under the code with reference to prevention of destructive price cutting and otherwise, if the facts justify such action, but may not do so except in conformity to the principles binding NRA, some of which have been herein set forth."

* * *

Wallace vs. Hoover One of the chief philosophers of the New Deal, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, will have an administration answer ready for former President Herbert Hoover when his book "The Challenge to Liberty" comes off the press.

Mr. Wallace has written a book called "New Frontiers" explaining the underlying policies of the New Deal which Mr. Hoover attacks. The Secretary of Agriculture's volume will be published in October at the same time that Mr. Hoover's book is to come out.

Mr. Hoover's first writings, published this week in the Saturday Evening Post, will be met with the publication in Colliers' Weekly on Oct. 3 of a section of Mr. Wallace's book under the title "The Tyranny of Greed."

The chief clash between the two writers will come over the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. While Mr. Wallace holds that the part the farmers have played in shaping the program has made it democratic, Mr. Hoover in his Saturday Evening Post article stated "The whole process has been a profound example both of how bureaucracy, once given powers to invade liberty, proceeds to fatten and enlarge its activities, and of how departures from practical human nature and economic experience soon find themselves so entangled as to force more and more violent steps."

The differences between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Wallace have an interesting historic background. Mr. Wallace's father, who was Republican Secretary of Agriculture under President Harding, fought bitterly with Mr. Hoover over the McNary-Haugen farm program and it was his father's inability to make any headway with his ideas in the Republican Party that led his son Henry to turn Democrat and later join the New Deal forces.

* * *

Enlightening the Housewife: The move to give the housewife a complete and accurate description of the product she buys in cans advanced a step when the NRA accepted suggestions made by the canning industry as a "working basis" for further development.

When President Roosevelt signed the canning code, he stipulated that a committee be appointed to study the subject of standards, grades and labels of canned food. At first the industry recommended that only minimum standards be adopted, but this suggestion was turned down flatly by NRA advisors.

The canners still do not agree to a, b, c or other similar systems of grading of canned foods, advocated by certain consumer organizations, but they do recognize that labels should carry fuller information than they have in the past. They set forth the following as qualities generally practicable of inclusion on labels for various products: Product name, including variety or type where significant from the consumers' point of view; name of manufacturer or distributors' brand; net contents by weight, volume, servings, pieces or cupfuls; size of unit in cans; style of pack; syrup—whether unsweetened, light, medium or heavy; seasonings; solidity, consistency and color.

In an effort to expedite adoption and use of descriptive labeling, separate committees have been appointed to work up definite rules for standards of the following canned food products: Asparagus, cling peaches and apricots; Bartlett pears, tomatoes, sauerkraut, ripe olives, beets, cherries, green lima beans, peas, corn, grapefruit, loganberries, pineapple, plums, prunes, sweet potatoes, green and wax beans and pumpkin and squash.

* * *

Mr. Sinclair Behaves: Behaving with meticulous propriety, Mr. Upton Sinclair carried his eastern campaign to placate Democratic party leaders straight to the nation's political headquarters here after a two-hour conversation with Mr. Roosevelt at Hyde Park yesterday which, from all reports, was a regular feast of fellowship.

But despite Mr. Sinclair's care to avoid embarrassing the party leaders by discussion of politics, and despite Mr. Roosevelt's graciousness, the Democratic nominee for Governor of California was anything but a source of comfort to the individuals here, who are more concerned with election votes than with economic theory.

Mr. James A. Farley, the administration number one vote getter, maintained a most discreet silence. But he was known to feel that his party chances in the West have been sadly handicapped by Mr. Sinclair's new label. Mr. Sinclair is undeniably a member of the Democratic family, but seldom in history has a political family welcomed a new member with less real enthusiasm. The almost courtly courtesy employed by both sides bore mute witness to the uneasiness underneath. Only Mr. Roosevelt seemed able to forget politics entirely and spend a comfortable two hours conversing over subjects of mutual interest such as unemployment relief and the "more abundant life."

While here, Mr. Sinclair plans to see many of the Administration leaders. He will discuss California relief with Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, FERA Administrator. He also expects to discuss his "End Poverty in California" plan with Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Mr. J. J. Thomas, acting governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. William I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration, Chairman Fahey of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC.

Mr. Sinclair said he wanted to make all of them realize "what it means to have someone in California who really supports the New Deal."

Pedigree of Tennessee

Territory that now constitutes the State of Tennessee was ceded to the United States Government by North Carolina in 1790.

Niagara Roars Where Guns Once Did

Wide World — Aerial View of Restored Old Fort Niagara

Old Flags Wave Above Restored Fort at Niagara

Dern Declares Canada and U. S. Show Peace Can Be Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 4—Historic Fort Niagara, long the scene of conflict, between French British, Americans and Indians, today stands as a memorial to peace between the United States and Canada—a peace that has been unbroken for 117 years. High over it float three flags, emlematic of its history—the Fleur de Lis of Louis XVI, the Union Jack of George III and the Stars and Stripes—15 bars and 15 stripes—of 1796.

Dedication of the old fort was held here yesterday, with Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, the chief speaker. The exercises were attended by prominent Americans and Canadians and representatives of the Indian tribes which fought here in the old days.

Secretary Dern reviewed the history of the old fort and paid tribute to the Old Fort Niagara Association under whose auspices this relic of old wars was restored. He said that the history of United States-Canadian relations showed that nations, as well as individuals, could be good neighbors, and asked his hearers to "vow to preserve the rights so courageously won, and, above all, to show the world that nations can grow up side by side in peace and harmony."

Secretary Dern referred to the War of 1812 as an unhappy one. Since then, however, an undefended border line has hardly divided the two countries, he declared. This border between the United States and Canada, he added, is the greatest example to the world that international questions can be discussed and settled amicably.

The dedication exercises opened a celebration by the Four Nations, which will continue until Friday. The aim of this celebration is to awaken the consciousness of the people of both continents to the success of more than a century of peace along the 4000-mile American-Canadian border.

A pageant depicting the Niagara frontier followed the dedicatory exercises. Three thousand persons in period costumes took part in it.

NRA Official Sees Minimum Wages Becoming Maximum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5—The danger of minimum wages becoming maximum wages and thus defeating the purpose of laws enacted in their behalf was voiced by Prof. Thomas W. Holland, first Labor Compliance Officer of the NRA in New Jersey, as he completed his services in that post in Tuesday to assume new duties in Washington as special attorney to the National Labor Relations Board.

Professor Holland, who is an associate professor of economics at Rutgers University, from which he has been on leave of absence since February, bases his conclusions on the results of 1500 investigations conducted under his direction.

"A good deal has been accomplished in spreading employment and making conditions better," he said. "The regulation of working hours by law is highly desirable, and I feel it should be continued, but I don't think we have had enough experience in minimum wages to say whether they are good or bad, and I feel we should be shy of minimum-wage laws. I have seen evidence of a tendency of the minimum wage to become the maximum wage. While we have been forcing $6, $7 and $8 a week scales up to $13, there has been a tendency for the $13 to $14 a week rate to become general in trades where higher rates had prevailed."

While code provisions, he continued, prohibited pay cuts, it was a simple matter to discharge workers and rehire them at the minimum rates or to close shop and open again at the lower basis. He added, however, that so far as New Jersey was concerned the hour and wage regulations have vastly improved the condition of a great many workers because of the prevalence of apparel shops paying $6 to $8.

Methodism in Texas Observes Its Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 5—Two years before Texas will hold its official centennial celebration, thousands of the 500,000 Methodists in the State yesterday began here a three-day celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Methodism in Texas.

Texas was not yet a republic when the first Methodist ministers pushed across the trackless prairie. Today Methodists claim 2000 churches in Texas with properties valued at $30,000,000.

Alabama Mills Protest Spread Of Intimidation

Ask Textile Institute Head to Place Conditions Before President

ANNISTON, Ala., Sept. 5 (AP)—Warning that "something like civil war" threatens in the South, Mr. Scott Roberts, president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has asked Mr. George Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, to make a vigorous protest to President Roosevelt and to various Governors against attempts of union strikers to force other mills to close.

Mr. Roberts made his request in a telegram sent last night to Mr. Sloan. The telegram follows:

"Union labor boasting that flying squadrons are forcing other mills to close. These mobs of hoodlums and thugs intimidating defenseless women and girls. Urge you to protest vigorously to President and Governors of the various states.

"Mills should be exempt from all taxes to the state for the full period that ample protection is not given. The citizens of the little town of Boaz rallied to the defense of workers and protected them with shotguns. Many communities will follow suit, producing something like civil war throughout the South.

"Two weeks ago 350 workers petitioned Mr. Ames (Selma Manufacturing Company) to start up after being forced out five months ago, only to be met by an overwhelming mob.

"This is happening all over the South and calls for immediate drastic government action."

Latest Data on Strike Show Little Progress

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

Employer and employee spokesmen were 40,800 apart today in their estimates of the number of workers on strike in the textile industry.

A state-by-state canvass by the Associated Press brought out two totals, viz.:

Union estimate.....275,800
Employers' estimate..235,000

Both totals include independently collected figures for Georgia and the Carolinas, as well as an estimate of 2500 strikers in scattered states.

To add to the difficulty of arriving at an approximate figure for the effectiveness of the strike, there were the widely varying figures of the national spokesmen—Francis J. Gorman for the union and George A. Sloan for the mill owners. Gorman estimates 300,000 workers are out. Sloan fixes the figure at 92,000.

Accepting a round figure of 600,000 as representing the total number of workers in the industry, the strike—by Gorman's estimate—is 50 per cent effective, and—by Sloan's figures—is less than 15 per cent effective. Sloan, however, considers 600,000 too high an estimate of the number of workers in the industry at the time of the strike call. He estimates the 92,000 he says are on strike to be about 27 per cent of the total workers.

Mexico Seeks to Aid Russia Enter League

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 5 (By U. P.)—Foreign Minister José Manuel Puig Casauranc cabled Mexico's representative in Geneva Aug. 31, to join France, Italy and England in voting for admission of Russia into the League of Nations.

The action was taken after the ministers of these three powers conferred with Dr. Puig, sounding out Mexico's sentiment on the move.

"The ministers of the three governments asked whether Mexico would display a favorable attitude toward admission of Russia, should the Soviet Union so request," Dr. Puig told the United Press. "I replied that Mexico, in ceaseless pursuit of international coöperation for safeguarding of peace, has the same thought as those three nations, and hoped that the admission of Russia would strengthen the League's authority."

Roosevelt Acts to End Textile Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

operating yesterday had closed today because the owners were unwilling to expose their employees to attacks by strikers.

Connecticut Is Turbulent

The State of Connecticut is one of the most turbulent areas in the textile controversy, and the territory around and including Spindale, N. C., is the scene of serious conflicts between strikers and workers, Mr. Sloan added.

Set off against Mr. Picture, Mr. Sloan said that reports to his headquarters indicated that the walkout of workers in the textile industry had not grown since the strike started.

"Not one mill that opened on Monday or Tuesday has closed as a result of a voluntary walkout of its employees," he declared. "On the other hand, last minute advices indicate that a number of mills have closed and others will be forced to close by intimidation."

Describing the situation in Connecticut Mr. Sloan said it was reported that a flying squadron of 1500 strikers was going from mill to mill and preventing workers from entering the plants.

Some Without Unions

"Grosvenordale was working yesterday, but will very likely close today by intimidation," he continued. "Slater mills, at Webster, Mass., was working yesterday, but was forced to close for the same reason.

"We understand that most of these mills have no local unions. In the face of coercion and intimidation by persons coming in by fleets of automobiles, the workers do not dare enter the mills. We believe that many cotton mills in Connecticut will be closed today for this reason."

Mr. Sloan released copies of telegrams which he had received from the South charging intimidation.

Unless the board is satisfied that 45,601 silk and rayon looms outside the Paterson area are idle, it is prepared to call the walkout an "outlaw" strike.

At strike headquarters it was reported that all the 15,000 broad silk workers in Paterson quit work today. In employer quarters the number of strikers was placed at about 5000.

Strike Leaders Ready To Do All Possible To Help the President

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The strike committee of the United Textile Workers responding to President Roosevelt's announcement he was appointing a meditation board to deal with the nation-wide strike, said that "it can be taken as a matter of course that we shall go as far as posible to meet the wishes of the President."

Strike headquarters thrown into a turmoil by the announcement from Hyde Park, said in a hurriedly prepared statement:

"So far, we have only the press association announcement of the intention of President Roosevelt to name a board of mediation in the textile strike situation. We can make no definite statement of opinion as to our position until we have some more definite word regarding the President's plan for the board.

"It can be taken as a matter of course that we shall go as far as possible to meet the wishes of the President. We believe he has an understanding of our problems and that he would not take any step that would jeopardize the welfare of the million men and women who toil in the textile industry.

"Meanwhile, the strike movement is growing stronger every hour, and the strike will continue until there is a settlement that is acceptable to the workers. The numbers out this morning again exceed our expectations by far.

"We learn that the code authorities of the three divisions of the industry are meeting to determine how best to combat the strike. To combat the strike will be of no avail. What the gentlemen in New York need to do is to adjourn as code authorities and to meet as management, not to find ways of combatting the strike, but to find ways of meeting the demand of the men and women who have suffered in the industry to the point of exhaustion. We are driving steadily toward victory and there will be no termination of the strike short of victory."

How the Strike Stands by States

By the Associated Press

THE strike picture by states is shown in the following table:

State	Total Workers	Estimated Idle
Maine	22,400	1,000
New Hampshire	15,000	5,000
Vermont	2,000	500
Massachusetts	77,000	25,000
Rhode Island	50,000	4,200
Connecticut	22,000	5,000
New York	9,100	1,500
Pennsylvania	126,444	30,000
New Jersey	43,000	800
Virginia	20,200	none
North Carolina	92,000	58,000
South Carolina	62,000	29,000
Alabama	38,500	15,000
Georgia	60,000	25,000
Totals	650,644	207,300

Strike Leaders Prepare Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

normal conditions. Order was maintained throughout the affected areas and threats of trouble at small centers were considered to have abated.

A survey of the industry at Pawtucket, R. I., indicated all plants operating with practically full staffs. Union leaders were said to be directing their efforts to bringing out loom fixers in an effort to force the closing of the entire plants.

Strike in New England Is Growing More Tense But With Slight Gains

Strikers marked up gains today in New England in the general textile walkout, with New Bedford and Fall River the center, not only of worker strength, but of physical demonstration. Impartial sources, however, still estimate that only about half or possibly a little more than half of the textile operators of the district have answered the strike call.

Both Fall River and New Bedford were practically paralyzed. The last tire fabric plant in New Bedford joined two others today in announcing it would close as a protection to its workers, who had not joined the strike. The action left none of the city's 17,500 operators at their benchs. In Fall River the Cotton Manufacturers' Association announced at noon that its members would close, bringing almost all textile activities there to a standstill. Yesterday these two cities were the scenes of the first and the only serious disturbances so far.

Joseph Sylvia, strike director for the United Textile Workers of America, in New England, the Associated Press says, estimated at noon that more than 120,000 workers were idle in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Estimates made in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, put the number roughly at 20,000.

The manufacturers said about 48,100 were out, in Masachusetts while the union representative put the figure at 65,000. Manufacturers also continued to dispute union estimate elsewhere, though the trend appeared to be in favor of the strike, or at least in the direction of a wider shut down.

The trouble in Fall River developed when a crowd waiting outside one plant for 300 imprisoned night workers, necessitated the calling of the police. Police also broke up a similar demonstration in New Bedford, while some violence was reported from Salem, Mass.; Oakland, Maine; Brattleboro, Vt., and Danielson, Conn.

Four plants in North Adams, Mass.; resumed operations today with all hands at work, the Associated Press says.

Pawtucket, R. I., reports that the closing of one plant took about 2700 of the district's 4752 workers from their benches. The walkout of loom-fixers made it necessary to cease all operations in this plant, it was explained.

The Maine State Labor Department said today, according to the Associated Press, that about 3004 of the usual force of 22,000 in the State were out, all in the woolen and silk industries. But six of the State's 55 woolen mills were closed.

Mr. Ira H. Dickens, textile organizer for Massachusetts, said about 18,000 to 20,000 were on strike in central and eastern Massachusetts, not including Fall River and New Bedford. About 9000 are out at Lowell.

In New Hampshire activities centered in Nashua with one arrest reported when picketers attempted to parade in front of a closed plant.

The situation changed little in other cities, though almost all plants remaining open operated on a curtailed schedule.

No local efforts at conciliation have been evident it being felt that the issues are national and susceptible only to national settlement.

Massachusetts ERA headquarters reports that its September federal fund allotment included no added appropriation for care of needy strikers. In Waterville, Maine, officials voted to withhold assistance from the strikers.

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TO		TO		TO	
Bridgeport, Ct.	.45	Vineyard Haven	.30	Montreal, Que.	.70
Ellsworth, Me.	.40	Ware	.25	Omaha, Neb.	2.50
Rochester, N. H.	.30	White River Jct., Vt.	.40	Scranton, Pa.	.70
Rockland, Me.	.50	Wolfeboro, N. H.	.35	Syracuse, N. Y.	.75

These rates are from down-town Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less

Spain Prevents Nationalist Meeting Arranged by Basques Despite Threats of Strike

Dispute Over Income Tax, Held by Basques as Blow to Independence, Grows Into Serious Crisis as Parley Is Blocked by Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Sept. 4—Spain's passage from its former centralized government under a monarchy to a decentralized régime under the republic is taking the young republic through another local storm—this time in the Basque country.

Despite Basque leaders' threats to engineer a general strike if the Madrid central government prevented the holding of the Basque nationalist meeting in the ancient town hall of Zumarraga in the extreme northern province of Guipuzcoa, Sunday's proposed assembly could not be held, since the police prevented every mayor intending to be present from entraining for Zumarraga.

The excited attitude of Basque and Catalan deputies present as well as the crowd provoked a few police charges. It is not known what action Basque leaders now plan but it is not believed they intend to cease the struggle.

The present trouble with the Madrid Government has arisen over Finance Minister Manuel Marraco's plan to impose a nation-wide income tax, which the Basques interpret as a blow to their economic privileges of taxing themselves. Under their "Concerto Economico," the Basques already have a considerable measure of self-government. The economic concert is a pact whereby the three Basque provinces of Guipúzcoa, Viscaya, and Alava, numbering some 700,000 people, and Navarro with some 350,000, have the right to pay a lump sum to the Madrid Government in lieu of taxation. The Basques' obligations finish with the paying of the agreed sum.

Defying Madrid, some half of the Basque municipalities elected economic defense commissions for the three provinces on Aug. 12 and Aug 23 to protect their economic rights. New county council elections were also demanded to replace the three councils namd by the Government before the republic was set up. The new councils, popularly elected, would negotiate with Premier Samper's Cabinet over the proposed taxation.

Back of the present conflict are two factors. One is the Basque anxiety lest Roman Catholic influence shall prevent the Madrid Government from keeping its promise to hold elections for the Basque county councils before the new taxation would come into force The other factor is fear of similar pressure from monarchist groups, who are stated to be opposed to special treatment of the Basques because they think it means a piece sliced off the royal Spain they hope to see restored.

Meantime, while admitting the Basques' right to tax themselves, Premier Samper is determined that the question shall be lawfully threshed out in the Cortes in October, immediately after the summer recess when the Government's bill will be introduced.

Militarism Attacked By National Council Of Methodist Youth

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 5—Aggressive measures against militarism in all its forms and constructive efforts for peace are being planned by an organization just formed here, to be known as the National Council of Methodist Youth.

The purpose of the council, which was organized following a big youth gathering here over the Labor Day holidays, is not to supplant the Epworth League or any other group now in the field but to bring fresh energy and coöperation into Methodist youth activity, integrating and implementing the work already being done, according to the announcement.

Going so far as to consider the possibility of an actual "walkout" from compulsory military training if other youth groups will coöperate, the Methodist group has set the complete abolition of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps as its goal. It has also promised to give continued support to conscientious objectors to military training in the University of California and has approved the idea of setting up a defense fund for financing their case in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Hayes Beal, a student in the Yale Divinity School, has been chosen president of the council, Miss Juanita Jackson of Baltimore, vice-president, and Miss Claudelle Tompkins of San Jose, Calif., secretary. A national council, consisting of one delegate from each organization, will direct the efforts.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service." Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN — Saturdays, Sept. 8 and 22, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER — Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

SYRACUSE—Thursdays, 11:45 a. m.-12:00 noon, WFBL, 1360kc-220m.

TROY—Second Mondays of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m.; Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-278m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:40 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

MELBOURNE—Fridays, 10:30-10:45 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc-254m.

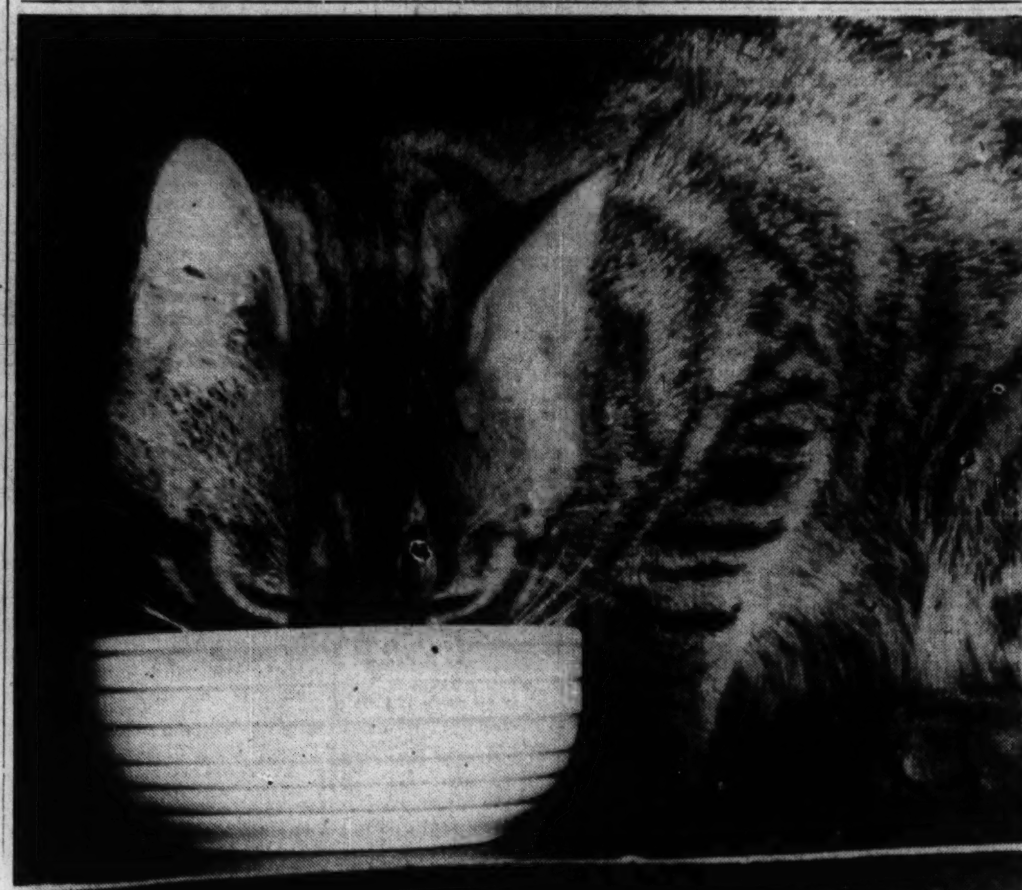
New Zealand

AUCKLAND—First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

Post Office Workers Convene

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 4 (AP)—Three associations of post office employees and two auxiliaries are holding annual conventions here with more than 400 delegates attending. They are the National Association of Letter Carriers and auxiliary, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and auxiliary and the National Association of Rural Letter Carriers.

Good to the Last Lap



By Creighton Peet

Mike the Cat Enjoys His Morning Bowl of Milk

Camera 'Writes' Biography of Cat Who Thinks He's Tiger in Jungle

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—More and more books will be written with cameras. So thinks Creighton Peet, whose biography of Mike the Cat is attracting attention among the new publications for children. In the course of his experiments with a miniature camera, Mr. Peet made many unconventional pictures of Mike. In time something like 200 photographs depicted his life as a fixture in a Greenwich Village apartment. It occurred to Mr. Peet that a book might be made out of Mike. For a plot, nothing more was needed than to indicate the events of a house cat's day. So well did Mr Peet succeed that the 27 photographs that he finally selected as suited to his bookmaking purpose come close to answering an ancient question: "I wonder what a cat thinks about."

It is Mr. Peet's notion that Mike fancied himself to be a tiger. For "he had stripes and fierce white whiskers just like a real tiger." A look into the bathroom mirror confirmed Mike's fancy, and so he slunk back into the living room to look for a jungle. And so we follow Mike through many extraordinary poses that Mr. Peet has captured to illustrate his notion of a cat's adventures one day when he was left alone in the house.

Mike is no longer a sojourner in the fourth floor back in Greenwich Village. Mr. Peet took the cat on an outing to New Jersey and Mike wandered off. He hasn't come back. In his place is Minnie, who clamors for the visitor's attention. Having been noticed, she leaps to the window box and curls up among the daisies and marigolds that were the best thing in the way of a jungle Mike could find before he went to New Jersey.

"He was such a friendly thing," Mr. Peet says. "And so ingenuous. He insisted on following his own ideas. All was well as long as he could have things his own way, and sometimes I got half a dozen poses while he was in the mood. But there was no getting him to repeat a pose that he had hit on himself. That was another day and that was that. Cats make spontaneous subjects, and are without self-consciousness. But they quickly get bored and then there is nothing to be done until they are ready to play again."

Mr. Peet is now at work on a book that is to be made up of pictures of the adventures of a boy and a dog. Already he has made 700 photographs, and more must be taken with his tiny camera until he obtains the selection of pictures that, when enlarged, will complete the scheme of his book. Mr. Peet believes that books written with a camera may come to have quite an elaborate story form, with the aid of a brief text, perhaps not more than one sentence to a picture. "Mike the Cat," which was published by Loring & Mussey, has been taken by a London firm for publication in England.

New Peoples Party Is Favored by Borah If Monopoly Persists

ASHTON, Idaho, Sept. 5 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho has challenged the "two old parties" to "grapple" with the monopoly question, declaring that if they do not "the American people ought to create a party of their own."

Speaking here last night he said he was attacking monopoly and if the New Deal wanted to take monopoly to its breast, then he was attacking the New Deal. He charged the steel industry among others had found an opportunity under suspension of antitrust laws to raise the price of steel in keeping with code authority. In one instance, he said, the price of steel products increased 800 per cent, as shown by Senate investigation.

Under the Hoover Administration, the Senator said, the Tariff Act was revised to give the President authority to change tariffs by as much as 50 per cent. Now the President has the authority, he continued, to negotiate tariff treaties with foreign nations.

"Under that authority," he said, "the treaty just closed with Cuba permits Cuban sugar to come to the United States at a lower rate in competition with American sugar. It gives Cuba $38,000,000 in lower tariffs. I would not care if it went to the poor, downtrodden devils in Cuba but it does not—it goes to National City Bank and large corporations in New York."

Walmsley Elated By Federal Court Restraining Long

Rights of Independent Voter Are Saved, New Orleans Mayor Says

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 5 (AP)—The courts threw their weight today into the tug-of-war between Senator Huey P. Long and Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley for political control of New Orleans.

One temporary order was issued by Judge Wayne G. Borah in Federal District Court last night to prevent Mr. R. J. Gregory, registrar of voters, from removing names from the registration list for the Democratic primary election.

A second order was issued by Judge W. Carruth Jones in East Baton Rouge State District Court, temporarily restraining use of the state constabulary in the Sept. 11 election.

"Now that the United States courts have stepped in," said Mayor Walmsley, "we feel sure that the rights of the independent voter will be protected."

Under the federal court order, Mr. Gregory was directed to certify the rolls and to appear in court Feb. 7 for a hearing. A hearing on the state troops order was set for Sept. 13, two days after the election.

In both cases, the petitioners complained that their constitutional rights were endangered by acts of the Long faction and power given that faction under acts of the recent special session of the Legislature.

Senator Long, meanwhile, switched his legislative investigation into Mayor Walmsley's city administration today from "vice and lottery" to an examination of financial transactions.

The Senator's committee, at his request as counsel, announced it was ready to examine bank accounts and open "lock boxes" of the Walmsley faction leaders. The first two sessions of the committee's investigation were devoted entirely to evidence on Senator Long's charges of ring "graft" from lotteries and vice.

Rising Food Prices Prompting Housewives to 'Shop Around'

New York Department of Agriculture Reports 31 Commonly Used Products Have Risen 9.6 Per Cent in Four Weeks

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—With food prices on the upswing, New York housewives have suddenly taken a renewed interest in "shopping around."

"Justifiably or not," said Mr. George G. Royce, director of the New York office of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, "food prices are advancing rapidly.

"The greatest jump in retail prices has been in meats, especially pork."

A canvass of West Twelfth Street markets showed pork has risen from 28 to 33 cents a pound in the last 10 days.

Statistics compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., indicated the average wholesale prices of 31 commonly used food articles has risen 9.6 per cent in four weeks. The rise over seven days ago was 2.1 per cent.

By shopping around, however, the shrewd housewife can still keep within her budgetary limits—provided the family is willing to forgo pork chops for breakfast.

Such staples as potatoes, carrots, string beans, and lettuce are cheaper than they were in August of last year, according to United States Department of Agriculture figures. Potatoes are quoted mostly at .90-$1.05 a 100-pound sack, wholesale, as compared with $2-2.65 last August.

Peaches, however, have risen from .50-$1.25 to $2.25. Mr. Royce described the peach crop in New York State as a "failure." Peas also are more expensive, being up from $1.75-2 to $2-2.12 a bushel.

The reasons for increased prices have been variously ascribed to the drought, with consequent food hoarding, to the processing taxes, and to the federal acreage reduction program.

Mr. Royce declared that while the price paid to the farmer for his products has increased somewhat, he still does not receive his fair share.

"It has been estimated," he said, "that the farmer gets about 30 cents of the consumer's dollar. In my opinion, this is out of proportion to the increased costs of production."

As an example, he cited the dairy farmer, who receives 3¼ cents for a quart of milk that ultimately is sold at 13 cents retail.

For butter cream he receives considerably less. Mr. John J. Dillon, president of the Rural New Yorker Publishing Company, exhibited a farmer's voucher showing he was paid $1.40 for a hundred pounds of cream. This would yield 4.2 pounds of butter, selling wholesale at 28½ cents a pound. The farmer's share: 3 3-10 cents a pound.

Nevertheless, Mr. Royce said the activities of the State Milk Control Board have made the New York dairy farmer "probably the best off of any farmer in the United States."

Today's food prices are still under those of 1930, when butter sold for 41 cents wholesale. Eggs, which brought 44 cents four years ago, now bring 31 cents. Fowl is 18 cents a pound compared with 23 cents in 1930. Meat prices are comparably lower.

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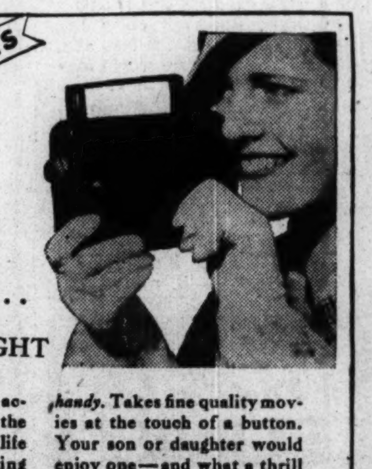
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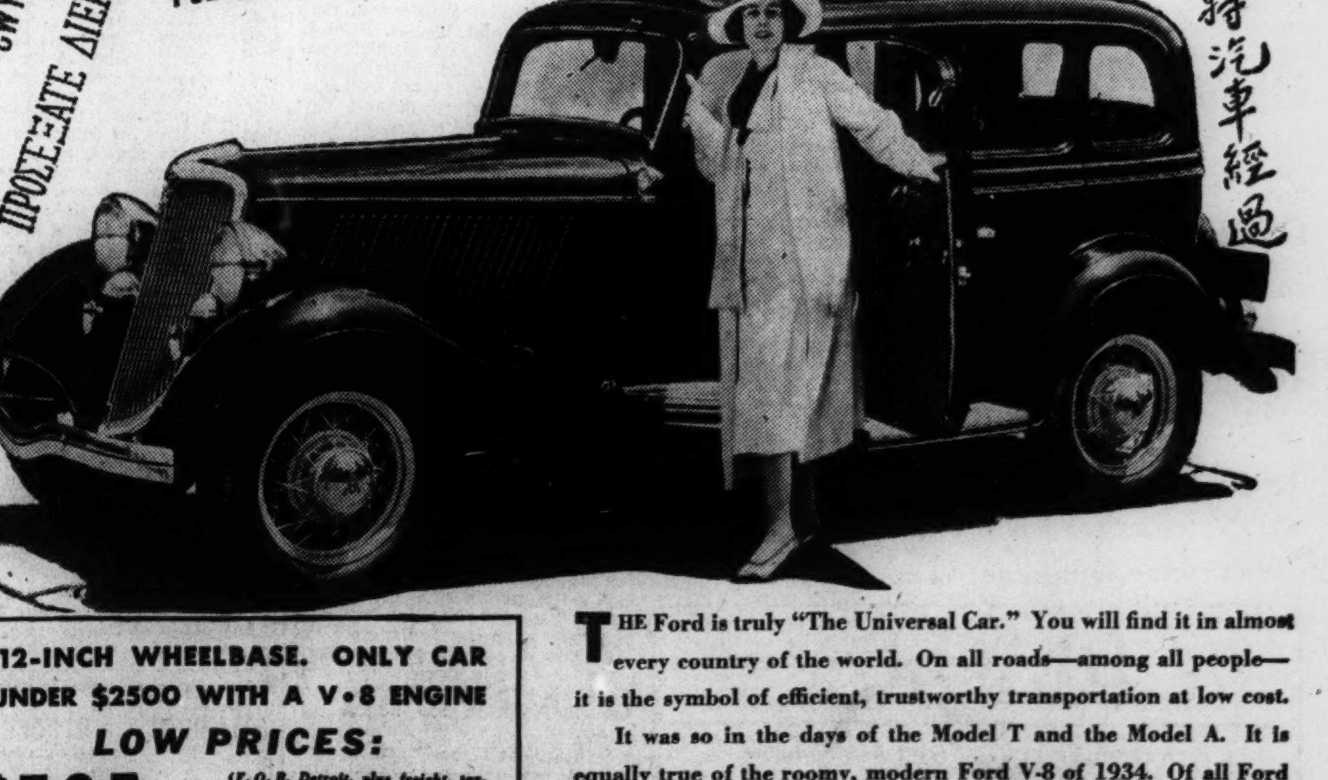
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Second Saar Plebiscite Asked By French in Note to League, Hoping to Prolong Status Quo

Dilemma of Saarlanders Who Don't Want to Vote for Hitler but Are Loyal to Fatherland Set Forth—France Also Aims at Understanding About Mines

By Sisley Huddleston

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 5 — Suggestions that there should be two Saar plebiscites—a preliminary one in January followed by a definitive popular vote of the Saarlanders when the exceptional conditions now prevailing in Germany have ended—is the interpretation heard here of an important French memorandum just presented to the League of Nations Council.

There should, it is suggested, be guaranteed some legal means of changing the régime of the Saar after the plebiscite if inhabitants so desire. This interpretation, however, is believed rather far-fetched. The sibylline terms of the memorandum read: "Account should be taken of the desires already expressed by the population that the possibilities of modifying the status should be reserved with a view to applying the lessons of experience and promoting the permanent welfare of the territory."

A Dilemma

The present dilemma is that the Saar people who are unquestionably German, must either vote for Hitler or against their own fatherland. At present there are material and moral advantages, in the opinion of many Saarlanders, for remaining detached from Germany. But if the vote next January is regarded as final, they will have no option but to accept Hitlerism or forgo all hope of ever returning to their national affiliations.

Obviously, the French and others who would have the Saar detached from Germany see that some hesitant vote may be swayed in favor of the status quo, if it is believed the door is left open for reconsideration in future.

French phrases in the memorandum are exceedingly ambiguous, however, and must not at present be taken as a promise which will positively be fulfilled. Until further orders, the Saar vote must be considered definitive.

What About Mines?

The memorandum lays stress on the economic and financial questions such as the repurchase of the mines by Germany from France, should the territory as a whole revert to Germany, and withdrawal of the franc which now constitutes the Saar's currency. Certainly transfer of the Saar from the League's administration will raise embarrassing questions for Germany, which is again pleading its poverty.

Again, what will become of the minorities, political, religious or racial, in the event of reversion of the Saar to Germany? France demands full equality of all citizens and in the thought of the electoral manifesto states it is prepared for its part to grant liberty to all alike. It wants protection for Jews, Socialists and for those who vote for the status quo.

For Clarification

Those who would vote for a continuation of the present League régime are entitled to know in advance the precise constitution which would be given them. The French want these points brought out. The solution of most of the problems which will arise depends upon the League Council, which France urges to take the matter in hand in its present session.

If the inhabitants are transferred to either France or Germany they would individually have the right of voting for the nationality they prefer. There should be safeguards of rights of ownership. Judicial decisions of the past 15 years must not be disturbed. Social insurance and pensions should be maintained. France asks for establishment of a mixed arbitral tribunal in the Saar for another 15 years to guarantee these and similar rights.

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Mary Pickford Plans Academy of Drama

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Miss Mary Pickford, in New York on a brief business visit in connection with plans for her forthcoming new film, "The Flame Within," is finding time for conference with Miss Eva LeGallienne in regard to a proposed national academy of dramatic art.

Headquarters would be in Washington, as Miss Pickford sees an idea that is still nebulous, and it would have on its board of directors—besides herself and Miss LeGallienne—Miss Katharine Cornell, Miss May Robson, Mr. George Arliss and Mr. Walter Hampden. Miss Pickford is also conferring with a New York dramatist in regard to a new play.

Contracts Let to Remove Elmira Grade Crossings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5—Four grade crossings in the city of Elmira, N. Y. will be eliminated when the Pennsylvania Railroad completes its track elevation project, at a cost of about $280,000, contracts for which have just been let, according to Mr. H. H. Garrigues, general superintendent of the railroad.

Work will be started at once, that on the South Avenue crossing being undertaken first, following with that on West Miller Street, Main Street and completing the LaFrance Street crossing in the order mentioned, to avoid the closing of all streets at the same time, it was stated. The railroad will be elevated about nine feet for about 3800 feet and the public highways lowered about nine feet, with easy approach grades on both sides of the railroad.

Time Called Not Ripe For Woman President

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt expressed the hope in an address last night that the country would not have a woman President "in the near future."

Asserting women have not as yet acquired the background in public life that men have, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"I do not think that we have yet reached the point where the majority of our people would feel satisfied to follow the leadership and trust the judgment of a woman as President."

City Manager Plan Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 5—Declaring that the commission form of Government now obtaining here is too expensive and in other respects a failure, a movement is on to supplant it with the city manager plan. The change is sponsored by the Montclair Association, and is based in part on a forthcoming report of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

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Strikes—New Deal Style and England's

(Continued from Page 1)

whom they please; but actually, if they hire a nonunion man, there is apt to be a strike, and public sympathy is likely to side with the strikers. The same thing holds true for trade after trade. So far as the unions themselves go, they are not regarded with popular apprehension, though their bureaucratic tendency is frequently noted, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, often cites them as bulwarks of true British democracy.

Just to emphasize this point, note two recent magazine clippings, one from Dr. Raymond Moley's Today and the other expressing a typical English viewpoint from the Economist of London. Says the first:

"The Department of Labor found that more than half of the strikes of the 1920's were brought about by wage disputes, but private observers in recent weeks have concluded that the strikes now are called to force union recognition. . . . Wage issues are concrete and simple, but a fight for union recognition may take on almost religious enthusiasm."

An English View

Says the Economist of American strikes:

"The chances of composing these differences are smaller in that the bone of contention is not hours or wages, on which compromises would be possible, but recognition of the labor unions and the 'closed shop,' which is *still* (my italics) anathema to the great majority of American employers."

Here, at any rate, is one specific cause of strikes in the United States which does not exist in England—the refusal to deal with the union. Once again that phase of the New Deal which guarantees the American workers protection in collective bargaining, namely, Section 7a of the National Recovery Act, is actually the *old* deal for Great Britain, since English workers have had such protection for years. In addition, court injunctions are practically unknown in English labor disputes; "open-shop" towns like Detroit and San Francisco do not exist, and the so-called "yellow dog" contract (binding a laborer not to join a union) has never been heard of.

Union at Peak

Trade union membership reached a peak of 8,000,000 in England during the World War. Although since then it has fallen to perhaps half of that, the English "regular army" of trade unionists equal numerically, if they do not surpass, the membership of the American Federation of Labor, although England's population is less than one-third that of the United States.

Making due allowance for the more intensive industrialization of England, it is nevertheless obvious that trade unionism is much more deeply intrenched here than in the United States.

As a matter of fact, the trade union movement has been so different in the two countries, and economic and industrial conditions are so dissimilar that it is very hard to make exact comparisons. To say that one country is "further ahead" than another in industrial relationships, as complacent writers on either side of the Atlantic often do, is preposterous.

America has proceeded on the high-wage theory; the 40-hour week has made far more progress than in Great Britain; there has seemed little need for union protection when a man who lost his job in one city could get a better job in the next; and the American Federation of Labor has been a conservative, not to say capitalistic, organization throughout, bringing together a relatively small number of skilled workers in tightly controlled craft unions.

Unskilled Workers

On the other hand, the English unions have successfully organized many unskilled workers, have emphasized "security" as a watchword, have entered politics, and like practically every other union movement in the world outside America, have been imbued with the philosophy of the "class struggle" and Socialism.

How conservative is the A. F. of L. may be seen in its action as recently as the Vancouver 1931 convention, when it attacked the idea of state-fostered unemployment insurance, now accepted by President Roosevelt. Its concentration on the skilled aristocracy of the labor world is evident in the fact that while America is the leading industrial nation, it is sixteenth in the list of union membership per workers employed.

Now the great economic smash of 1929-1934 has occurred and the whole industrial situation is once again in ferment. The A. F. of L. has added a million or so new members, while new and radical unions are springing up in the unskilled ranks. Moreover, "rank and file" leaders are seizing control in A. F. of L. member unions that have seemed moribund for years.

Disillusionment

The whole bitter disillusionment of the past four years is finding expression in immediate demands for "more control over the job," and better distribution of income, as prices rise. In normal times the American workers do not heed the unions, but now the unions have taken a new lease of activity, and nobody can tell how far they will go.

To a certain degree the same forces are at work in England. But in England, so far, unrest has not become explosive. This is because, as already noted, collective bargaining is well recognized; the economic slump has been less violent; the unskilled workers have had a preliminary discipline in union membership; the machinery of conciliation, mediation and arbitration is further advanced, and just furthermore, because union training is older, discipline is better in all ranks or organized labor and sporadic strikes and guerilla warfare are almost unheard of.

British Wage Demands

This does not mean by any means that England will escape scot-free from strikes in the next few months. Wage demands are frequently heard here. The British railwaymen have just got back one-half of an earlier wage cut, but this was achieved by negotiation without strike or hard feelings. When an English union does strike, the resultant struggle, as a natural corrollary to everything that has been said before about its discipline, financial resources and membership, is apt to be of the most far-reaching order. When other English unions are drawn into the contest, either directly or by sympathetic strikes, a first-rate problem is frequently offered to the state.

Disturbing as such a picture may look to the American reader, the fact is that the average Englishman seems to regard it fairly calmly. Trade union development, he feels, is the inevitable concomitant of industrialization, and if it produces difficulties, these are only to be expected, and must be met as they come with characteristic English good sense.

Unionized 100 Per Cent

By one of the coincidences that sometimes occur in newspaper offices, a clipping from a London paper is put on my desk just as I write this, describing how "An important firm of constructional engineers, Messrs. Cozens and Sutcliffe, Ltd., has joined the growing number of concerns who insist on 100 per cent trade union membership among their work people." The article continues:

"Notice is being posted at the works that men will not continue to be employed or given a start unless they hold a membership card in the union not more than four weeks in arrears."

One only needs to contrast the above with the previously quoted statement of the spokesman of the Harriman (Tenn.) textile mills, to see the gulf that separates some American and some English employers on this point!

As I said before, I do not see how it is possible to make final comparisons between the American and British labor situations.

Industrial Democracy

The industrial attitude of both countries is the outgrowth of vastly different economic conditions. Whether they now tend to converge, or remain as far apart as before, depends almost entirely, I should suppose, on the speed and degree with which the old-time prosperity returns to the United States.

So far as the British experience is applicable to future American needs, however, is seems to show that the right of Labor to deal collectively cannot be successfully denied in an industrial democracy; that trade unions, with all their faults, may serve as factors for peace, as well as strife, in industry; and that, finally, so far as unionization does provoke new problems for government, these are the problems which democracy must legitimately be expected to solve if it is to survive, and remain democracy.

Boston Snapshots

Woven Pictures—As Boston humidity recorders soared upward yesterday, Mr. Geza Gilbert Foldes, tapestry expert, discussed the destructive effect of dampness upon tapestries. It seems that medevial castles were better "air conditioned" in this respect than are the most modern houses. Tapestries hung in the former have lasted for hundreds of years, while others made of just as good materials, have decayed in 20 years in present-day buildings. "You see," explained Mr. Foldes, "they built their stone walls yards thick in those days, and the atmosphere inside remained much the same from day to day. There was enough circulation of air to keep the tapestries in good condition, too.

"The wool in tapestry is what we call a 'live' material. It must have fresh air around it or it becomes dry and brittle. The best way to treat the most costly tapestry is to handle it just as roughly as you do a rug—clean it with a vacuum cleaner if possible. Keep dust and dampness away from it and everything else will be all right. But put a valuable piece on a mounting under glass—keeping fresh air away from it—and when next you take it out it will very likely crumble to bits."

Mr. Foldes was busy arranging his looms in his new Commonwealth Avenue studio, as he spoke. In this studio he is to conduct what is said to be the only tapestry weaving school in the United States this winter. He will also give classes in Boston University — Fellowcrafters School at 18 Beacon Street and, for the Massachusetts State University Extension Service in the Massachusetts School of Art.

A native of Budapest, Hungary, Mr. Foldes began the study of tapestry when he was 16 and has since then become recognized as one of the leading exponents of the art, as well as one of the most competent restorers of ancient tapestries preserved in many famous museums. He came to America in 1931 at the invitation of the Roerich Museum and several other New York institutions. He has conducted classes in Hunter College, the Craft Students' League, the Maxwell Teachers' Training College, etc. Already many of his students are teaching New York school children to make tapestries of various kinds—some of them in the form of very attractive chair coverings.

There seems to be considerable interest in the subject among Boston teachers, too. Before Mr. Foldes had done more than begin to unpack his first trunk, when he arrived last week, three teachers appeared with a request for enrollment in his first class.

* * *

Bird Wanted Ice—Do parrots have a sense of humor? The question has been debated often. The case of a West Somerville bird seems to show that they do. This particular parrot is in the habit of whistling to its friends and then making such customary remarks as "Polly want a cracker?"

It has discovered lately, though, that if it gives the whistles alone as the ice man passes, he is apt to search for a supposed customer. The rag man has also become a mark for this jest. Each cry of "Rags—any rags today?" is followed by a responsive whistle, coming apparently from the blue sky.

* * *

Fall Steamer Excursions—Beginning on Friday this week, and continuing until Sept. 28, the Eastern Steamship Lines will sell low-priced excursion tickets between Boston and the Maritime Provinces—via their Yarmouth and Saint John steamers.

The summer schedule of daily sailings to Yarmouth at 4:30 p. m. from Central Wharf will be continued until Sept. 12. Thereafter the steamer Yarmouth will sail each Monday, Wednesday and Friday at the same hour.

Her sister ship, the Evangeline, will make special cruises from Boston to the waters off Newport, where the America's Cup races are to be held. She will leave Boston Sept. 16, 18 and 20 at 8 p. m., and will follow the racing yachts over the entire course.

The steamer Saint John will continue to sail from India Wharf to Saint John, N. B., at 5 p. m. each Sunday, Tuesday and Friday until Sept. 14, and each Tuesday and Friday thereafter.

* * *

Not Plowed Under—One crop that has not been plowed under this year is to be seen in the North End now. It is a solitary but impressive stalk of corn which is growing in a window box in plain sight of elevated passengers on the Lechmere Viaduct. Other window ledges and fire escapes in the neighborhood are adorned by geraniums and miscellaneous potted plants, but the owner of this particular box evidently wished to raise part of his own food supply—unless, perhaps, he made a slight mistake in choosing seeds.

Crop reduction plans are not likely to be affected by this agricultural experiment, however, for though there are tassels on the cornstalk, no well developed ears have appeared.

Paintings From Abroad At Pittsburgh for Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 5—Two hundred and two paintings from 10 foreign countries have arrived and are being unpacked for the 1934 Carnegie International Exhibition, which will open on Oct. 18 and continue until Dec. 9. One hundred other paintings by American artists and 52 from Great Britain will be entered.

France has the largest representation, with 5 paintings. The jury of awards will meet in Pittsburgh, on Sept. 26 and 27. It includes Miss Elizabeth Luther Cary of New York; Mr. Alfred H. Barr Jr. of New York, and Mr. Gifford Beal.

Eakins Painting Acquired By Metropolitan Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—The Metropolitan Museum has acquired an important painting by Thomas Eakins, "Max Schmidtt in a Single Scull," by purchase through the Alfred N. Punnett fund and the gift of George D. Pratt.

Chinese and Lamaistic textiles, formerly lent to the museum, have now become its property through gift of Mrs. Edward A. Nis. The Eakins picture was painted in 1871 and is a fine example of the Philadelphia painter's remarkable craftsmanship and originality of artistic vision.

Memorial in South To Eulogize Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The advisory board of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Association of the Tennessee Valley, is conducting a campaign for the erection of a Roosevelt memorial on the Tennessee River.

The memorial, as planned, will consist of a hospital, a hall of fame, and a gigantic sculptured likeness of President Roosevelt on a huge "painted" rock about 700 feet above the river. The sculpture would stand on Brindlee Mountain in Marshall County.

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Women Organizing Crusades In Behalf of Human Needs

Committee Selected by Mrs. Roosevelt and Newton D. Baker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 5—Fifty-nine women responsible for the guidance and direction of the National Women's Committee of the 1934 Mobilization for Human Needs were announced Sept. 3 by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the committee.

Mrs. Frederic M. Paist, Wayne, Penna.; Miss Jane Addams, Chicago; Mrs. August Belmont, New York City; Mrs. Marcus C. Sloss, San Francisco, and Miss Ida M. Tarbell, New York City, are named as vice-chairmen. Mrs. Paist will serve as executive vice-chairman.

The members include 10 women chosen because of their acknowledged leadership in social service work, 14 presidents of large women's organizations and 30 state leaders, under whose direction Women's Crusades will be organized. Other members of this committee will be named in the next few weeks.

The members of the National Women's Committee were selected by Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. Newton D. Baker, chairman of the 1934 Mobilization, because of their continued interest over a period of years in social work and social problems.

Last year, under Mrs. Roosevelt's leadership, 255 communities in 40 states conducted interpretative crusades. This year there is every indication that more communities will line up with this national movement. Active organizing of Women's Crusades to determine the human needs of American communities and report these needs to their fellow citizens is now under way in hundreds of American cities holding campaigns for commodity chests or other federated social efforts, during the fall months.

In announcing the members of the National Women's Committee, Mrs. Roosevelt states:

"Last year, faced by a great cloud of misunderstanding as to the scope and limitations of federal relief, we believed that women could lead the way in familiarizing their communities with the wefare needs not met by tax funds.

"The achievement of the Women's Crusades last fall passed our anticipations. The enthusiastic and prompt response of women to our plea for assistance this fall encourages us in the belief that out of the present mobilization will come a better understanding of the welfare services of American communities and a more generous response to these services."

Crusade Executive

Wide World — The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Frederic M. Paist

Curley Serenades Ely At Northampton Rally

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP)—Gov. Joseph B. Ely had real competition last night during his appearance at a political rally at the Northampton High School.

While he was speaking, the much heralded band wagon of his arch-political enemy, Mayor James M. Curley, with its sound amplifiers going full blast, was busy outside the hall.

Although the band wagon did not stop neither did it go far from the high school property, and its rendition of "My Wild Irish Rose" was to be heard plainly within the hall.

Help for Landlords Given at Pittsburgh In Housing Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—Despite nearly 800 new eviction orders on file this month, Allegheny County's relief head, Mr. George P. Mills, and representatives of the largest property owners are confident of preventing a housing crisis that threatens to entangle the 50,000 families on relief in this county.

Their hope is founded on a new rent relief plan inaugurated Aug. 1, under which the Allegheny County Emergency Association pays the landlord an amount equal to the taxation plus 1 per cent of the assessment on the property occupied by welfare tenants.

Under the old plan, an evicted family was provided with the first month's rent in another house. This plan was unfair to the landlord, in the opinion of Mr. Mills, because every precaution was taken to prevent his knowing that his tenants were dependent upon welfare and probably would not be able to pay more than the first month's rent.

Mr. J. Roland Brady, executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, who is an exponent for rent relief measures similar to the plan adopted, sees in the list of evictions proof that times are "getting better and the landlords now have an opportunity to rent their houses to paying tenants. We can't expect them to keep on with relief tenants under that condition."

Church 193 Years Old

Old St. John's Church in Richmond, Va., recently celebrated the 193d anniversary of its founding.

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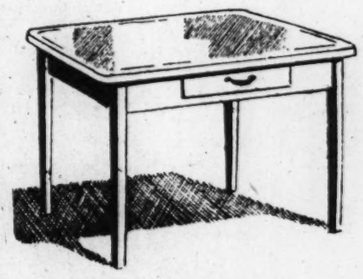

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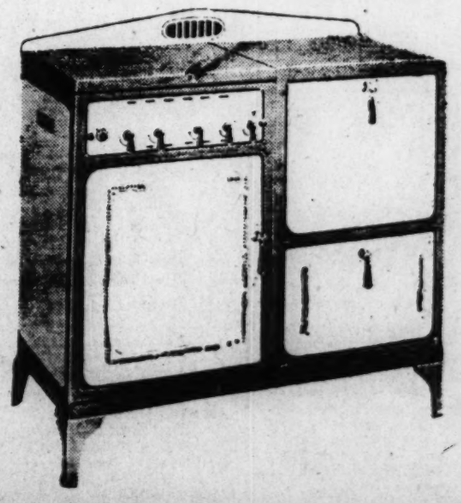

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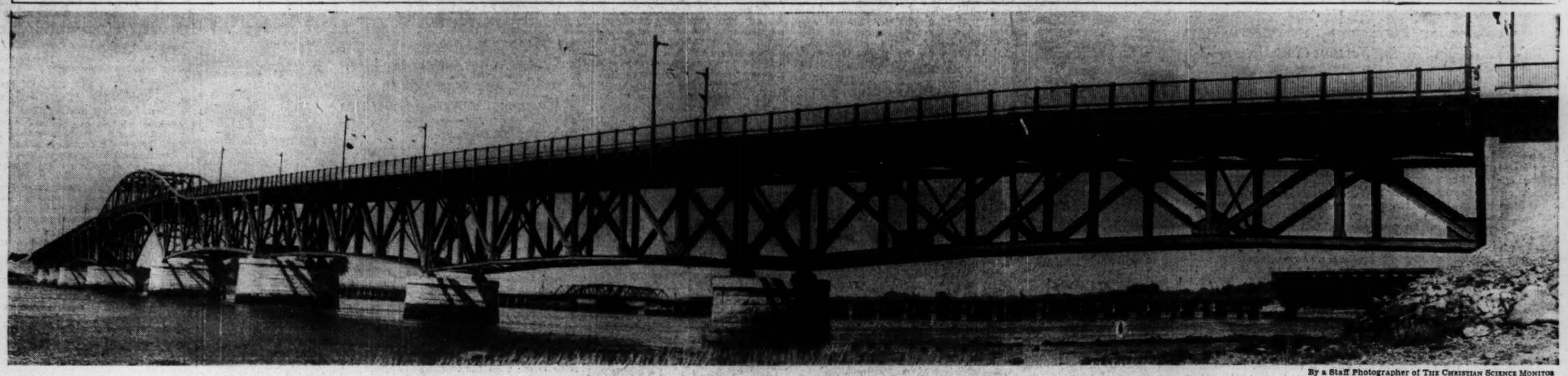

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Structure Measures 1528 Feet Between Abutments and Cost $1,000,000. In the Background Is the Abandoned Wooden Bridge.

Government Made Profession Guides Now For School Maze

(Continued from Page 1)

the only means of protecting the working class."

Then came the following men with the following opinions:

Mr. Wendell P. Thore, vice chairman of the commission: "I favor the English unemployment insurance system. It is not a dole but a three part contributory plan with the worker, employer and government sharing the cost. Massachusetts should lead the way."

Mr. John McLaren, Stone Masons' and Marble Setters' Union: "I favor a contributory unemployment insurance law."

Mr. Alfred Baker Lewis, Socialist candidate for Governor: "Government contributions to an unemployment system should be made by the state and not the cities and towns. The state income tax should be raised to meet the . . . cost. The employees should not be called on to contribute, only the employers and the state."

Mr. Arthur Lalime, of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce: "I am opposed to any state system of unemployment insurance because it would drive employers out of the state to seek location where such insurance was not in effect. My organization does, however, favor a federal system."

City Affairs

Mayor to Chicago

While unemployment insurance for the future was being heard in the State House, Mayor Mansfield today was looking at the present. He accepted an invitation to attend an executive meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors in Chicago some time the week of Sept. 17.

Considered at this meeting will be a definite program to present to the Federal Government on relief and unemployment problems, since "the relief load will undoubtedly be substantial this winter, and . . . the Federal Government is now studying the problem."

Less Liquor Licenses

Mr. David T. Montague, chairman of the Boston licensing board, speaks in a low voice, but with decisive, biting of sentences. Today came softly but swiftly an important decision, that the board is determined to grant few additional liquor licenses during the remainder of 1934, that in general there are enough liquor places in Boston now.

Mr. Montague was appearing before the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission opposing an appeal on a license in Roxbury. His arguments: Many liquor places in the vicinity already; proposed location is opposite the Swedish Lutheran Church.

Tax Rate Explained

Yesterday the Mayor went on the air over WNAC to explain the "why" of Boston's $4.30 tax rate increase much as his neighbor, Mayor Russell of Cambridge, had done earlier in the day.

Mayor Mansfield's "here's why":

Loss in valuations causing $1.98 tax rate increase;

Reduced credits, accounting for $1.77 more;

Increased requirements, accounting for $ .33 more;

Increased outlay, accounting for $ .22 more.

The Mayor was not telling anything new when he pointed out that excessive borrowing by the previous administration was a major cause of the increase so that despite a $1,000,000 economy in the budget this year's appropriations were $572,438.81 more than last year. But he set his face resolutely against any such practice during his administration and announced the return to a pay-as-you-go policy for city department maintenance requirements, rather than borrowings which would have to be met by the citizens in the future.

Education

Guide Through School Maze

The lower the line of economic values sinks, the higher rises that of educational values. In t[illegible] of stiff competition for jobs t[illegible]-notch positions go to the trained thinkers, according to Prof. James Ford of Harvard University in the preface to "Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston."

Bostonians who want to convert idle hours into knowledge discover hundreds of colleges, extension courses, night schools and all the paraphernalia of education growing in their own back yards to an exceptional degree. Thousands of courses in all the "isms" and "ologies" will start in a few days now.

If the maze of opportunities baffles the prospective student, who doesn't know where to start, there is the Prospect Union Educational Exchange in the Central Square Building, Cambridge, which is a free advisory service. If the student receives in the mail, as he may, the 170-page booklet, entitled "Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston," with its 3200 courses offered in 160 accredited schools, he may take it to the exchange, which will map out a course for him.

Highways

Concrete Peters Out

A long line of six-lane concrete stretches across the rolling country from Worcester to Brookline Village. But with the present construction bringing it to less than half a mile of the village, economy has come in and, according to the Brookline engineers, the state recently stated it would not pay to put on this finishing touch in concrete.

Citizens refused to believe this, said surely a 40-mile road would not be completed for 39½ miles, then allowed to literally "peter out." But proof is the fact that the town engineers have worked late nights on an alternative scheme, have a plan whereby the last half-mile would be finished with macadam.

Macadam covering, compared with a whole concrete road, would be so inexpensive that state approval is expected. Greatest danger of present road is old, unused car tracks which stick up, making driving bad in wet and icy weather. The macadam coating would cover these.

Today the unbelief that the State would not finish the road had resulted in numerous inaccurate newspaper stories by reporters who could not be convinced of such economy, and had the engineering department busy trying to straighten out things on the phone.

Miscellaneous

Price of Tardiness

Joseph Balkan, an upholsterer, working on an old divan, found a roll of 200,000 German marks. They were valueless—of the inflation period. His assistant, Joseph Karchmer, arrived for work a half hour late.

Humorous Mr. Balkan decided on a joke which would punish the tardy one. He wrapped a dollar bill around the roll of marks and holding out the impressive roll to Karchmer said, "It's too bad you were late. I found this $200,000 in this couch this morning and would have split with you if you had been here."

Karchmer pleaded for a split. Then angry rather than punished, he ran out, soon came back with the police, based on $200,000 appearing so suddenly. Balkan quickly showed the bluecoats the roll, told them why he had done it, then, angry at an assistant who was first late, secondly, too, acquisitive and finally revengeful, told him he was discharged.

Legal Protection

Mr. Charles H. Innes, noted attorney and Republican leader, welcomed a young man in his office yesterday who said he had something very confidential to discuss. When they were alone the man pulled out a gun, asked for the lawyer's money. Arguing with bandits occasionally works. And for a lawyer it comes naturally. Mr. Innes made a brief presentation of his case, winning it with the convincing point, "Lawyers don't carry money on them. And if I did have any, you wouldn't get it!"

The gunman was convinced, backed out, rushed down the corridor to make a successful escape.

Rainy Day Mistake

When the first rain for days started spattering down Monday, one Boston citizen started out with an umbrella. Suddenly he heard tires screeching. Looking up he saw bluecoats approaching him.

They crowded him to the side of a building and shot out the question, "Where's the shotgun?"

"What shotgun?"

"Didn't you just leave the house with a shotgun?"

"Shotgun? That was just my umbrella."

It then appeared that a woman had called up and reported the man leaving his house with a shotgun. Quickly cruising cars had reached the spot. It may not have meant much as far as citizen's vision is concerned but it proved the speed of the radio cruising car to answer alarms.

Economies in Ontario Estimated at $1,290,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Before his recent election, Premier M. Hepburn promised a saving of 50 per cent in administrative costs of the Ontario Government.

In the Prime Minister's department he has already reduced costs by more than half, while corresponding reductions are being planned in other departments. The economies are estimated at about $1,290,000. At a recent address at Owen Sound, Ontario, the Premier reviewed accomplishments to date and suggested further economies.

Pennsylvania Names Dengler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 — Appointment of Mr. Georges Dengler of Paris to the staff of the department of architecture of the University of Pennsylvania was announced Aug. 30, by Dr. George S. Koyle, dean of the school of fine arts. As professor of design, Mr. Dengler comes to the university from Villa Medici in Rome, where he has passed three years on a fellowship. He is a winner of the Grand Prixe of Rome, 1931, and also of the Prize Redon.

Politics Aided Arms Sales In Latin America

(Continued from Page 1)

department's aid was "more a matter of good will."

"It could hardly be said to be a matter of good will to be sending battleships, dynamite and TNT to another country," Mr. Bone retorted. "With one hand we were using government agencies to sell war implements and on the other we're making gestures toward peace at Geneva."

Mr. Spear replied that he considered the submarine "one of the greatest means of preventing war."

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), chairman of the committee, announced that more would be forthcoming at a later time regarding the work of the American naval missions which were sent to Brazil and Peru for the purpose of helping them build up their military establishments.

Later Senator Bone wanted to know if it was not a fair inference that the activities of the various munitions companies had not had a tendency to make of South America "one great armed camp."

British Government Reported Welcoming Senate Investigation

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The British Government was represented today by a well-qualified spokesman as welcoming the revelations of the United States Senate investigation of a secret armaments pact between Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., of Great Britain and the Electric Boat Company of Groton, Conn.

A full report of the hearing will be transmitted by the British Embassy at Washington for the consideration of Government chiefs here.

No Resentment

It was stated that there was no resentment by responsible leaders of the fact that the name of the British Government was brought into public discussions, and it was stated that Mr. Norman Davis and other American disarmament delegates, made it clear in their recent conversations in Europe that they felt much could be done for peace by exposing the tremendous political influence of private armament firms.

The London Daily Herald, Labor organ, today, quoted Commander Charles W. Craven, director of Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., as saying that a working agreement between the firm and the Electric Boat Company of Groton, Conn., both submarine manufacturers, was made 35 years ago with the full knowledge of the British Government.

Exchange Patents

The Herald said that Commander Craven readily admitted the existence of a working agreement between the firms. He was quoted as saying that the Vickers Company had been using patents of the American concern since the agreement has been in effect.

It was stated that the Electric Boat Company produced designs for the first practical submarine, and then gave an order to Vickers-Armstrong, which built five Holland-type submersibles.

In attacking the agreement editorially, the Herald said that increasing tension between the United States and Great Britain some years ago would have meant disaster to the world, "but for the Electric Boat Company and Vickers-Armstrong it would have been a favorable market factor.

New Hampshire Dedicates Bridge At Dover Point

Parade of Floats and Decorated Automobiles Crosses Structure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER POINT, N. H., Sept. 5—Dover Point's "third generation" bridge today was thrown open to vehicular traffic.

This new steel and cement structure, just completed at an approximate cost of $1,000,000, is the third bridge to span the Little Bay of the Piscataqua River here in 140 years. The first span built in 1794, long since has been torn down. The second, a wooden bridge like the first, still stands not far away, its days of service ended with the opening of the new structure.

The dedication exercises were attended by Gov. John G. Winant, members of the Executive Council and other state officials. A parade of 75 floats and decorated cars was a feature of the exercises, which were followed by an Old Home Day celebration at Dover. Until 6 a. m. tomorrow morning all vehicles are allowed to pass over the bridge free.

One of the longest bridges in New England, the new span stretches 1528 feet between abutments. Its arch stands more than 50 feet above the water, allowing most vessels to pass beneath. Provisions have been made to install a draw if future river traffic becomes heavy enough to warrant it.

Like its predecessors, tolls will be collected on the new bridge until it pays for itself. Lighted numbers flashing on a special board will tell the motorist the amount of toll he is paying.

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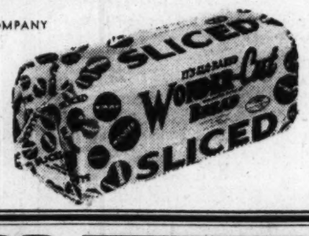

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Growth of Summer Theaters Taxes Supply of Good Actors

Review of Leading Playhouses in Northern New England Shows Varying Fortunes but Determination to Succeed

This is the second of two articles on ten leading New England summer theaters.

Because, in point of years, it is the oldest, and also because as the leaves turn from green to scarlet it remains one of the few summer theaters on the horizon, Maine's Lakewood deserves first mention when discussing the five leading northern New England summer houses. The almost magic transformation of a run-down amusement park into an attractive summer colony furnishes an outstanding example of what has been done in this line.

When Mr. Herbert L. Swett left Bowdoin some years ago and got a job managing somebody's estate, he wanted to establish something which Maine had never had—a real theater. He thought that if Maine residents were offered the opportunity of seeing good plays by competent actors, a theater could be supported. Today, not only residents and visitors but leading theatrical celebrities contribute to make Lakewood a colorful and distinguished summer playhouse.

Mr. F. Cowles Strickland is a product of the "47 Workshop" at Harvard under the Baker régime. He has been about as successful as any summer manager in the business. Mr. Strickland's Berkshire Playhouse at Stockbridge is a charming colonial structure designed by Stanford White. Several years ago when it was to have been torn down, Mr. Walter Clark (subsequently the Berkshire Playhouse "angel") decided to save it and when Mr. Strickland and Mr. Alexander Kirkland came to Stockbridge to start a theater, this was the building they used.

Mr. Strickland recently stated that there are three types of plays suited to summer production: first, those which are so good that they can stand being done over and over again; second, plays that are muddled in New York or have a particular appeal; third, two or three of last season's New York hits and perhaps a new play or a classic. Like many other managers, he does not visualize the summer theater as essentially a try-out station for new plays.

In a noteworthy effort, Mr. Strickland and his associates attempted a repertory schedule this year. Its lack of patronage he attributes not to the repertory idea but to the year in which it was tried.

The summer theater manager today, according to Mr. Strickland, in the "scramble for actors," runs against all sorts of difficulties. With the enormous growth in the number of these enterprises, it is now harder, he claims, to get actors in the summer than in the winter.

The only stage elevator discovered so far among the summer theaters was found at the Berkshire Playhouse and was constructed by the Yale boys who come up every summer to build sets and tend to other technical details.

Mr. Walter Hartwig was not a novice when he took over an abandoned garage two years ago, built a stage on one end of it and opened the Ogunquit Playhouse. Technically, this is one of the best equipped summer theaters. It has a 45-foot loft, 20 sets of lines for flying scenery and a stage which looks almost regulation size.

Mr. Hartwig has been surprisingly successful during his two seasons at Ogunquit. Five of the ten plays this summer have been new ones and the audience's reaction has been most favorable. Like all successful managers, Mr. Hartwig begins his season months ahead of time. Plays are chosen during the winter and a company selected which will adapt itself as nearly as possible to these plays. A few actors are brought up for particular plays and there are a number of guest stars.

"Perfect casting is impossible in a summer theater like ours where there are only 400 seats and the top price is $1.50. But by planning well ahead we manage to give competent performances. We find that comedy is the most popular type of entertainment," Mr. Hartwig says.

When the Repertory Playhouse Associates, Inc., set up their stand at Putney, Vt., three years ago, they planned a period of working together for a permanent repertory company. As they leave Putney for their first season in New York, insufficient plays, insufficient funds and the fact that they are not fully prepared make repertory impossible now.

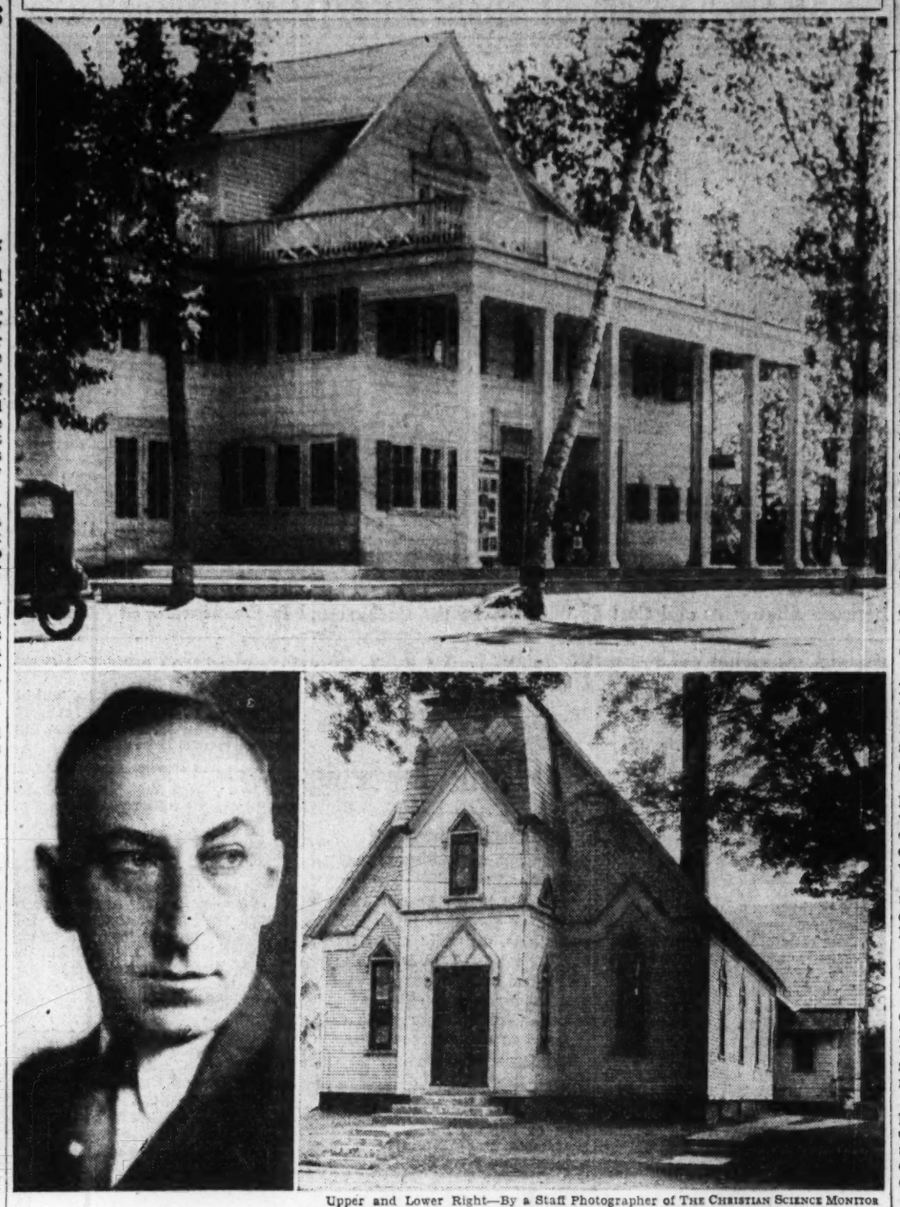
"We are not changing our original plans and purposes in the least," said Mr. Herbert V. Gellendre, director of R. P. A. "Good plays of the type we are seeking are still few and far between. But we are using the best material available and shall continue to do so."

There has been a 50 per cent increase in attendance at R. P. A. performances this year. It is estimated that $10,000 per summer is brought to Brattleboro and environs by this organization. The theater is an old church, now the Putney Community Center. R. P. A. is entirely a cooperative organization. Minimum salaries (which will be paid for the first time in New York) are set and everyone is put on a percentage basis after this. Six of the original group will be in the company of 15 who will soon make R. P. A.'s New York début.

Mr. Leighton Rollins, after several years at Surry, Maine, has been at Bar Harbor for the past two seasons. Ever since the days when Mr. Leo Bulgakov directed for Mr. Rollins, his companies have been better than average. He belongs to that group of young men who caught the spirit of the summer theater about five or six years ago and initiated the great number which now dot the landscape.

Because of its high standards, the Mount Desert Playhouse at the Casino merits noting as one of the 10 leading New England houses. The other nine are the Country Playhouse (Westport, Conn.), the Jitney Players (Madison, Conn.), the Casino Playhouse (Newport, R. I.), the Cape Playhouse (Dennis), the Beach Theater (West Falmouth) and the previous four mentioned in the foregoing article.

Dramatic Settings in New England



Upper and Lower Right—By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Lower Left—Apeda.

Summer Playhouses Rising to Prominence in Theatrical World.

Upper—Lakewood Theater, Skowhegan, Maine. Lower Left—Walter Hartwig, Director of the Ogunquit Playhouse, Ogunquit, Maine. Lower Right—Old Church Which Serves as a Theater for Repertory Playhouse Associates of Putney, Vt.

Bank Robbed of $100,000 And Officials Kidnaped

LAKE CITY, S. C., Sept. 5 (AP)—Three men robbed the Palmetto Bank of Lake City of approximately $100,000 today after kidnaping Mr. J. H. Carter, the bank president, and his wife from their home and tying Mr. Carter's three children to their beds.

Mr. Carter and his wife were forced to accompany the robbers to the bank. At the bank they found Mr. Fred Stalvey, the cashier, had already arrived and the vault was unlocked. Taking what money was in the vault, the robbers forced the two bankers and Mrs. Carter into their car and left.

Three blocks from the bank Mrs. Carter was put out and the robbers drove off with Carter and Stalvey. Mrs. Carter ran home and released her children and then advised officers of the robbery.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., Sept. 5 (AP)—Six men, all armed and some carrying sub machine guns, held up employees and customers of the North Bergen Trust Company today and escaped with an estimated $15,000.

Army Planes Crossing U. S.

MARCH FIELD, Calif., Sept. 5 (AP)—Ten army Martin bombers have left en route to Raritan Arsenal, N. J., to participate in war games now under way on the Atlantic coast. The dual motored low wing planes only two weeks ago completed a flight from Washington, D. C., to Alaska.

Theaters

"The Eldest"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEWOOD, Maine—On Monday night, "The Eldest," by Eugenie Courtright, was given its first performance by the Lakewood Players. Mary Hone and Lillian Foster were starred in the play.

"The Eldest" is a pretty grim affair, dealing with the Janeway family whose mother, convicted of killing her husband, is pardoned and vindicated after six years in the penitentiary. She returns home, brazen about the whole affair, and begins seeing Mervin Strong, with whose name hers was linked during the trial.

It is Nancy, the eldest, upon whom the burden falls of explaining their mother's actions to the Janeway children, Alec and Elsie. Finally, after three long acts of sordidness, she manages to get her mother off to South America, straighten out family affairs and take up the threads of her own neglected romance.

"The Eldest" is one of those grim plays which manage to be unpleasant rather than genuinely moving. A constant flood of hysterics from some member of the cast or other tires rather than stimulates the audience. Nancy has the makings of a real character, but at present the play is too lacking in a central theme to allow her to be built into anything vital. Playing the part in a restrained manner, Miss Hone achieved some moving moments. Miss Foster as the mother was convincing for the most part, though a tendency to lower her voice lost some of the dramatic points to the audience. Mr. John Devereaux brought spontaneity and charm to the part of Alec. And Lakewood's technical staff deserves much credit for an excellent set.

"His Favorite Wife"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGUNQUIT, Maine—"His Favorite Wife," a new comedy by George James Hopkins, starring Miss Fay Marbe, is bringing the Ogunquit Playhouse season to a light-hearted close this week. Despite occasional vulgarities, it is easily one of the more amusing comedies of the summer.

Peter Eaton, as a young man, marries and subsequently parts from Marie Chevalier, a French musical comedy star. Having settled down to a distinguished career in America and a happy domestic life with another girl, Peter is somewhat disturbed when Marie turns up with an assumed name and with his young brother-in-law, Jeffrey, for a fiancé. After numerous complications, all ends happily as Jeffrey marries his Yankee sweetheart, the Eaton household settles back to normal and Marie goes off to New York.

Miss Marbe is a charming Marie. She sings several songs in the French manner—or at least the manner in which the French sing songs to Americans—and manages to captivate the audience as well as the Eaton household. The Manhattan Players furnish competent support, with Messrs. A. J. Herbert and Russell Gleason doing particularly well.

J. D. B.

Boston Art Notes

Franklin I. Jordan

The gallery walls of the Boston City Club are covered with prints of the photography of Mr. Franklin I. Jordan, F. R. P. S.

The rapid advance of the technique of photography has kept the onlooker breathless. In the course of a season there are some 10 or 12 displays which seem to cover the range in subject, mechanical trickery and mood. The time has come when we admire the print for the particular quality which has been engendered by the taste of the cameraman.

Mr. Jordan is not given to the fantastic, or symbolic, or theatrical. His taste is normal and unostentatious. He selects subjects at close range, and at far distance, subjects which we may see in everyday life and pause in a busy moment to admire. There are kittens and dogs and rabbits, reproduced with the photographic realism which invites the touch. Mr. Jordan indicates graphically why these animals are called "pets."

In portraiture he displays a noteworthy skill. He evades the temptation to set off the model in terms of enhancing lights and strengthening contrasts. He prefers a more modest presentation with benefit of intermediate shades, which by their fine gradations induce a fuller sense of modeling. Some of the heads have complete sculptural value.

The portraits are also interesting for types. Mr. Jordan combines his taste for attractive personalities with a professional selection for the "photogenique." His portrait gallery is a lively, heterogeneous group.

There are some still-life subjects besides. We have been spoiled for appreciation of pictures of glass and cutlery by the vast numbers of good photographs which appear in the commercial world. We appreciate good prints none the less, but they have ceased entirely to have novelty.

D. A.

V. F. W. Conference

LOUISVILLE, Ky., (AP)—Veterans of Foreign Wars will hold their thirty-fifth annual convention in this city Sept. 30 to Oct. 5.

Labor Is Assured That Connecticut Favors Cut Week

Ready, Governor Says, to Urge 40-Hour Period and Old-Age Pensions

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 5 (AP)—The Connecticut Federation of Labor was told yesterday by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross that the State is ready to coöperate in the movement for a 40-hour week.

On the eve of his party's state convention, at which he is expected to be renominated to the office he has held since 1931, the Governor also promised delegates to the federation's forty-ninth annual convention that the Democratic platform would contain a plank favoring old-age pensions.

Early in the convention's deliberations, the groundwork was laid for a possible airing of the nation-wide textile strike with the introduction of a resolution calling for a boycott against merchant members of chambers of commerce.

Criticism of the strike by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, was given in the resolution as the reason for the suggested boycott.

Legislation prohibiting state policemen to enter strike areas except when ordered to do so by the Governor or at the request of the chief executive of the community affected was proposed in another resolution.

In the principal speech heard by the delegates, Governor Cross told of the effects new inventions have had on industry.

"Labor," he said, "has been able to adjust itself by a reduction of hours to these new inventions."

The Governor, however, told the delegates that as a result of intense nationalism among the nations of the world, markets have been restricted and unemployment has resulted.

"Here comes one of the greatest problems of readjustment we have ever had," he said. "And the question arises how far are hours to be reduced? And they've got to be reduced.

"I think it is a mistake to ask for too great a reduction. Connecticut is ready to coöperate in a movement to reduce the number of hours to 40. If we can open the markets of the world so that there will be a market for our goods, then that will help in the solution."

Alabama Utility Appeals To Court in TVA Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 5—The Alabama Power Company has appealed to the Circuit Court to keep 46 ice and coal companies from interfering with its sale of its North Alabama properties to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In thus going into court the power company appealed from a decision of the Alabama Public Service Commission which permitted the ice and coal companies to intervene in the case. The ice and coal companies had previously appealed from decision of the commission because the latter refused to cancel its order approving the sale of the utility properties to the TVA. As it now stands both utility and ice and coal companies have suits pending, neither satisfied with the action taken by the commission.

Grip of Old G. O. P. Machine In Connecticut Is Loosened

(Continued from Page 1)

nominee, he marked possibly the end of a political epoch in Connecticut.

He most certainly opened the Republican ranks to wholesome, long-stifled competition, from which may logically emerge a Republican candidate of far superior merit than has characterized those out of the machine grinder in the past. In former years the machine has indorsed a candidate and the convention has dutifully confirmed the indorsement.

The decision of the state machine to sit on the sidelines was not an expression of political humility to the theory of democratic government but was necessitated by the turn of events. After 25 years of winning state elections with good, bad or indifferent candidates, the machine bumped into the Democratic gales of 1930 and 1932.

Turned Back Candidates

In both of these years Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, Democrat, turned back the candidates put forward by the machine. Such has been the mounting popularity of Governor Cross and the strength of the Democratic tides still high in the nation, that apparently the machine has neither wanted nor dared to assume the risk of a third rebuff this year.

The second factor tending to weaken the machine is within and is illustrative of a force that ultimately helps end the supremacy of all machines. Into every organization new men are always pouring to be satisfied with patronage or to become discontents and opponents of the machine. The continued inrush of new men and the fact that the wells of patronage have dried up the last few years have destroyed the solidarity of the machine in Connecticut and created an unprecedented condition of factionalism.

This factionalism is readily apparent today in the multiplicity of candidates seeking the Republican nomination. Citizens of the State are already heralding the fact that the abdication of the machine has brought forward a candidate such as Mr. Hugh M. Alcorn, state's attorney, and a notable figure among prosecutors throughout the nation. Mr. Alcorn, was at one time named by former President Hoover to fill the post of Assistant Attorney-General, but opposition balked the appointment.

Promote New Interest

Strong is the conviction in the State that Mr. Alcorn will win the Republican nomination and that the resultant conflict between two high-calibered men like Governor Cross and Mr. Alcorn will reinvigorate Connecticut politics and promote a new interest in good government.

Under ordinary circumstances the machine would in all probability have indorsed Lieut.-Gov. Roy C. Wilcox, ranking Republican. But Mr. Wilcox, who, nevertheless, will seek the nomination, was caught on the threshold. The machine suddenly abandoned its routine policy of promoting ranking Republicans just as Mr. Wilcox was about to graduate.

Other aspirants for the Republican gubernatorial nomination include Mr. Arthur M. Brown, Assistant State's Attorney; Mr. Arthur E. Lavery, former State Senator. Mentioned prominently are: Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, commissioner of motor vehicles, Representative Edward W. Goss of Waterbury, Mr. Hiram Bingham, former United States Senator, and others.

The Democratic Party starts its convention today and will undoubtedly make short work of nominating Governor Cross and Senator Frederic C. Walcott, who is up for reelection. The real contest is in the Republican convention, shortly to convene, which for the first time in years, functioning in a truly democratic fashion, will determine who will head the party.

There is no indication that any candidate controls a majority of the 604 delegates although there is logic in the assumption that the delegates may agree upon Mr. Alcorn. Skepticism has been expressed that the Roraback machine will actually keep hands off at the convention, where less conspicuous methods might achieve the same results as were formerly achieved by outright indorsement and threats of reprisal against any man who refused to fall in line. However, there is no reason to suppose that the machine would lend its strength to the indorsement of any but the strongest possible candidate and that is all the public desires of it.

The machine is too thoroughly cowed by the loss of two gubernatorial elections, by the defeat of former Senator Bingham by Senator Walcott and by the loss of several congressional districts to do anything else but strengthen the party. Also the supremacy of the machine is being threatened even more vehemently in the large cities, New Haven having gone over to the Democrats, Bridgeport to a Socialistic Mayor, and Hartford retaining its Republican Mayor by a mere 2000 majority.

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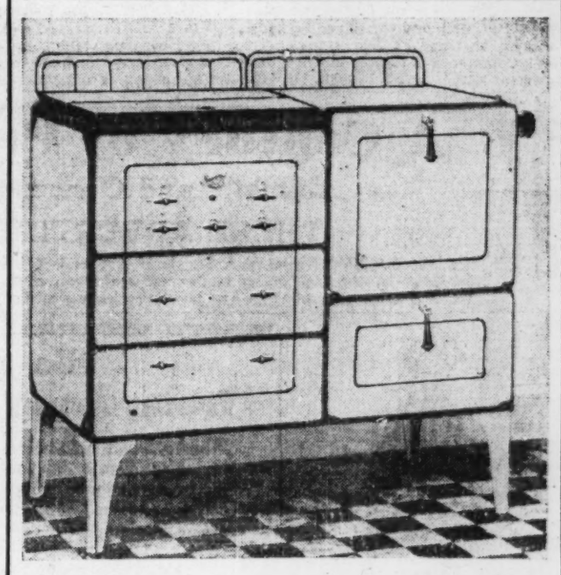
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Friend in Need

YOU must know, of course, that not all our Jaalam folks are perfect. All of us have our small faults, and some of us, to be frank, are more than a good way from perfection. There is, for instance, Arch Hallett.

You may remember Toivo Maki, the Finn who bought from David Chenery the Abbot farm on Old Mill Road, the place with the great barn and the brush-grown fields? Hallett lived near him; in fact, his lands joined Toivo's. The house stood back from the road, at the end of a lane leading through fields. This lane was gracious and straight, a cool green tunnel of maple shade between trim stone walls. No brush, no weeds grew here. Hallett mowed it thriftily.

But if you missed the sign, "Not a Through Way," and drove up through the maple shade, you found that Arch Hallett's house was ugly; it stared blankly and sullenly on a bare and dusty yard. The chimneys were small, the windows wrongly placed; it was painted a homely and lasting buff-brown, and the weathered small barn and outbuildings were bare rather than neat. Everything was under cover, yes, and the roofs were tight. But the motive, you felt, was saving and not care. The lane ended here, and if, as you backed about to retrace the way, Arch Hallett came out, your sense of the place being wrong grew and deepened.

For Arch Hallett, like the lane, promised more than he fulfilled. He was almost the last man in Jaalam to wear a beard; neat, gray, clipped, it hid his mouth and chin. He was of full habit, and plain of dress. One had at first an impression of dignity and strength. Then, as you called apologies and asked directions he came closer. And you were sorry. His eyes were a clear china blue, and there was a singular and shocking emptiness about them. They had no depth; he looked out but you could not look in. Behind the uncurtained windows of the house, you sensed a bare emptiness, and rooms small and niggardly and chilly. And you were glad to take his curt directions and drive away, without looking back.

After his fashion, this man of small and mean contrivances befriended Toivo when he first moved out. Toivo was pioneering; there was the great barn, the small shack he had built while cutting wood here for David Chenery, the impoverished fields, and nothing more. Hallett watched, and of evenings went over and talked with Toivo and gave him small bits of advice. Toivo was adept in old country economies; he saved small brush for the kitchen fire, and sold his cordwood, and his fields were planted to the walls. Hallett approved. A penny saved was a penny earned. Waste not, want not. Toivo listened gratefully. He was a greenhorn; it was his ambition to become a Yankee, like the rest of us; and he was guided by Hallett. It was noted that the fields along Hallett's line were plowed first and the thick brush cleared from the walls. When Toivo ditched and drained a rich swale toward the brook he ran the main ditch under the wall, and so drained Hallett's swale as well. That first fall he trimmed Hallett's orchard, and had the deadwood for his trouble. Yet Toivo seemed unconscious of anything one-sided in the arrangement.

"Goot man, Mist' Hallett," he told David Chenery. "He learn me a lot. He knows the ropes."

"I'm afraid!" hinted David, "that he does."

And Toivo, David told me, had been curious about a Mr. Torro. Hallett cited him often: "You get rich by not want much," was one of the gems. "Know him?" asked David, and as I repeated the name it came to me.

"Thoreau, I suppose. He said something like that."

"And, of course, Arch Hallett would remember it," growled David. "Seems to me every old New Englander who lives on white beans and skim milk knows Thoreau by heart."

As Toivo prospered Arch continued to be "my fren Mist' Hallett." He had two cows, and when Toivo started a milk route he took Hallett's milk. At first the cans were left at the end of the lane, then Toivo drove in for them. The lane rutted badly in a March downpour, and Toivo drew gravel from his pit and mended it. When he sprayed his orchard he also sprayed Hallett's, and he bought the apples on the tree and stored them. He plowed for Hallett in the spring, and took his pay in hay from the wet swale that Hallett had never cut. The tow-headed young Makis picked blueberries by the pail every summer, and they picked freely on Hallett's land. Of course Toivo was selling them—he had now a vegetable route in Jaalam and Chesham—and Hallett had heard that down Maine they let you pick for a cent a quart. But shucks, he wouldn't be close with a friend and neighbor. If Toivo really wanted to square it, he could whip up a cord or two of wood, when he was cutting next winter.

Toivo prospered. The bungalow that he had built on the old cellar hole burgeoned and spread; the worn fields became black and fertile under his care. And Arch Hallett, like Jeshurun waxed fat and soft and portly. Behind those opaque blue eyes there was a gnawing envy of Toivo's prosperity; in the bare rooms small thoughts scuttled like mice seeking crumbs of advantage. Summers he farmed languidly. He was, he mourned openly, past his best days. He couldn't seem to get around any more. His pasture and tillage he rented to Toivo; he couldn't take pay, but Toivo could give him a lift, now and then. And slowly it came about that Arch sat in the shade while this shock-headed and tireless Finn did his work, and the pretense of a fair exchange was all but abandoned. In winter, after Toivo got the contract to drive the school barge, Hallett rode down with him of mornings, to get the paper and lounge about and gossip. It was a comfort to get down and see folks, he proclaimed, when you were old and helpless and past work. Then, at noon, he rode back with Toivo and dozed through the day, his blue eyes veiled and his trimmed beard hiding his mouth.

This spring the affair became a scandal. Some of us sided with Toivo; this gross old man was using him, with mirth and contempt behind his cold eyes. We talked to Toivo, and he listened and grinned and shook his head. Neighbors were neighbors. One good turn deserved another. But there were some, surprisingly, who saw the matter in another light. This Finn, this foreigner, was using Arch Hallett, was getting control of him in his weakness. It wasn't right. And they went to David Chenery, as we do in Jaalam when we have something that we are unwilling to handle in person. David, an Overseer of the Poor, listened; and, almost without thinking, he agreed with them.

We drove out, behind David's bay mare. A tractor droned and snorted in Toivo's fields; Hallett's were plowed already, in neat black furrows. And as the man met us in the yard David praised him for his forehandedness.

"Toivo gave me a lift." The blue eyes flickered, and he puffed; "Can't farm myself, no more."

"No." David's mouth was grim, his brows drawn. "You can't. I'm applying to be appointed conservator over you, Arch. Take you out of here, give you comfort."

Hallett stared. The curtain over the blue eyes was lifted and revealed anger and panic and hatred. "You can't! I'm able to look out for myself. I—I'm comfortable, right here. And no Hallett's gone on the town, ever."

"No Hallett will," David promised. "When I'm appointed, I'll want your bankbooks. All of them, covering what you've inherited and what you've laid by these past forty years. Runs well into five figures, doesn't it?" And as Hallett mouthed words and fingered his beard, David thundered; "Man, is there no shame whatever in you?" and he was silent.

We drove down the lane; David, as we turned into Old Mill Road, let out a great breath. "That's done. Let's take the taste out of our mouths." Toivo was plowing beyond the wall, and he stilled his motor and listened as David told him what he intended. His flat, rugged face was concerned.

"Maybe best. I do' know. I miss my fren. But goot for him to be tooken care of."

"That's good land of his, Toivo," David told him. "You'd like to hire it, buy it when the boys grow up? We'll talk of that later."

He chirruped to the mare, but I laid a hand on the reins. This Jaalam curiosity! I had to know.

"Why is he your 'fren,' Toivo?"

"Well, I tell you. He learn me moch, Mist' Hallett. And one tam he say, 'A fren in need is a fren indeed.' I remember t'at. He iss in need. I do' know 'bout no bankbooks. No matter, anyway. He iss my fren. The more he iss in need, the more he iss my fren. You see?"

"But you've got it twisted! It means that when *you're* in need, and somebody helps you, it proves he's your friend!"

Toivo scratched his head. "But me, I don' need not'ing. And he do. He iss my fren. And a fren in need—"

David exploded in a great gust of laughter, and flicked the mare. We were halfway to town before he stopped shaking and reined her in.

"I wonder," he rumbled, "just how badly he did have that twisted? Eh?"

DANIEL CHASE.

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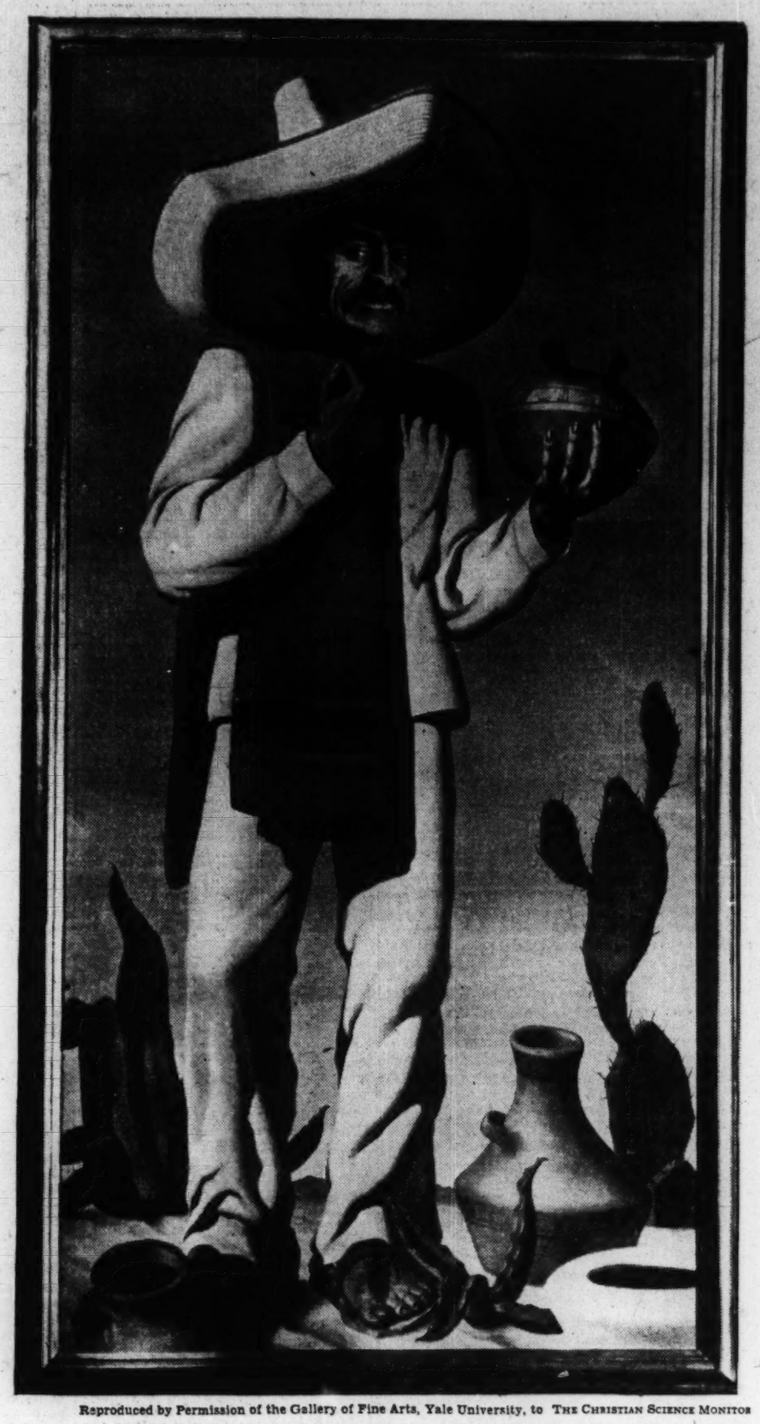

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MEXICAN POTTERY VENDOR: *From a Tempera Painting by Gilbert Banever*

TO MANY acquainted with Mexico and the American Southwest, this painting will arouse very poignant memories, for there the Mexican pottery vendor is as ubiquitous as the prickly pear cactus. In this canvas, the artist has achieved something of the qualities of a Chinese painting in that the observer can begin at the base, as though he were unrolling the canvas gradually, finding a story with every bit shown. There is the story of ancient Mexican pottery, dating to a very remote age, graceful and natural in shape like the gourds which so frequently serve as the potter's models. The geometrical designs, decorating the vessels recall the painted decorations found on the archaic pottery of Mycenæ and Greece. Even the simplest pieces of clay pottery are ornamented with taste, and a sense of decorative values.

The bare feet thrust into straw sandals speak eloquently of the heat of the desert sands; the blue cotton jeans and loose-fitting shirt are products of the land, while native indigo and cochineal dyes color the stout handwoven cotton and woolen fabrics. The Indian blanket which hangs over the Mexican's shoulder is of a rich henna color, and the sand-colored sombrero of coarse straw bound with a strip of dark brown cotton, "ties" the head-covering into the picture; the deep blue sky makes a perfect setting for the display of his wares.

In choosing tempera as the medium for painting this life-size figure, Gilbert Banever took the most difficult method for performing his work. In tempera painting the white of eggs is mixed with water colors, and the artist's brush strokes must be perfect and final since tempera rarely permits washing out or repainting. Absolute concentration on the work in hand is necessary, the preliminary to which implies a thorough mastery of the subject and mechanical composition of the painting.

Mr. Banever's success was acknowledged when this painting was awarded the 1934 American Academy in Rome Fellowship in Painting. This highly prized award carried with it automatically, in his case, graduation from the Yale School of Fine Arts.

Snow on the Mountain

WHITE on the green of a mountain scene,
The summer snowstorm gleams and shines,
A cone of white in two sharp lines.

Down in the valley, the old men nod
And mend the runners on their sleighs—
An early winter, the mountain says.

High in the hills, the asters burn,
Spreading forth their amethyst gems
To purple bloom on tall green stems.

Along the road, the dust is gone:
The three-fold lane is smooth and brown,
Solid hardpan packed close down.

Deep in the woods, a birch has seen
The sign on the mountain far away
And turned its leaves to gold today.

Tonight, in my fire, the soot will burn
On the darkened bricks behind the flame;
And the wind will whisper winter's name.

BEATRICE HOLMAN.

Moments Musical

Today, and on Wednesdays hereafter, "Moments Musical," which has been appearing on The Home Forum Page, will be found on The Daily Features Page.

Where Is Thy Faith?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE eighth chapter of Luke it is recorded that as Christ Jesus sailed with his disciples on the lake a storm arose and the Master was awakened from sleep by his panic-stricken companions, who felt they were all about to perish. His higher understanding of spiritual law, however, enabled him to still the storm. "He arose, and rebuked the wind and the raging of the water: and they ceased, and there was a calm. And he said unto them, Where is your faith?" Obviously at the moment it had wavered, and was eclipsed by the evidence of impending disaster.

Following this enlightening exhibition of the authority of divine law, they entered the country of the Gadarenes and were met by the sad spectacle of a lunatic who seemed to have lost almost every vestige of manhood. Again the Master's clear understanding of the real status of man rebuked false evidence, and the devil, as it is called in the Bible narrative, begged that it be not immediately destroyed. The record states, "Jesus asked him, saying, What is thy name? And he said, Legion: because many devils were entered into him"—that is, many false beliefs had seemed to become a part of this one's experience. And since in the presence of the Way-shower's clear understanding of Truth these falsities could no longer claim to be a part of the man, as the narrative states they asked to be permitted to enter into a herd of swine near by. The story continues that "the herd ran violently down a steep place into the lake, and were choked."

Sensuous, animal beliefs destroy themselves, and it is well to be frequently reminded that when healing takes place in Christian Science one who has been bound by them is found, as was this one, "sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed, and in his right mind." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 411), "The Scripture seems to import that Jesus caused the evil to be self-seen and so destroyed."

Today, many seem to be so impressed by the confusion of events and the beliefs of a false material sense of existence that one may well ask, Where is thy faith? Surely the teachings of Christ Jesus are applicable to all times and conditions; and through right understanding the same authority may be exercised to meet current situations. The daily study of the *Christian Science Quarterly* Bible Lessons is enabling an increasing number of persons to overcome suggestions of disaster and the legion of sensuous beliefs, thus finding enduring peace.

Much patience should be exercised in human affairs, for, though individuals may sometimes think they see clearly as to what should or should not be done about a situation, one should consider that a general condition may have been developed through many types of wrong thinking. These may not be quickly discerned by the casual observer, and much correction in general thought may be necessary before the right conclusions and adjustments can be reached.

Spiritual understanding, as demonstrated by Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, is based on unchanging Principle, but human beliefs change constantly. Whatever confusion and turmoil in human environment there may seem to be, it is well worth while to make persistent effort to attain and utilize the understanding of the unchangeable goodness of God's creation. As individuals everywhere endeavor to bring their thoughts and actions into accord with the high standard of universal Love, refusing to accept evil as real or necessary, a distinct change for the better will be perceived in political and governmental affairs, and improvement must go on until the whole world shall have become sane, calm, chastened, purified; and spiritualized thought will behold even in this present state of existence "new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

The Christian Scientist may well refuse to be disquieted or dismayed by the clamoring of materiality. The Scriptures abound in proofs of the superiority of spiritual power over material beliefs. Evil suggestions need only serve to admonish one, Where is thy faith? History records numberless triumphs in the world's progress, and assuredly the same great spiritual law is ours to apply in all our difficulties. Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, pp. 96, 97): "During this final conflict wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejection of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

¿DONDE ESTA TU FE?

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN EL capítulo octavo del Evangelio de San Lucas se encuentra la narración de como un día, cuando Cristo Jesús estaba navegando con sus discípulos a través del lago, se levantó un torbellino de viento y como el Maestro fué despertado del sueño por sus compañeros aterrorizados, que temían que todos iban a perecer. Su entendimiento superior de la ley espiritual, sin embargo, le capacitó para calmar la tempestad de viento: "El despertó, y reprendió al viento y a la furia del agua; y cesaron, y se siguió la calma. Entonces les dijo: ¿Dónde está vuestra fe?" Esta evidentemente había vacilado en aquel momento, eclipsada por su temor del peligro inminente.

Después de esta demostración tan iluminadora de la autoridad de la ley divina, entraron al país de los Gadarenos, y encontraron allí el espectáculo triste de un loco, que parecía haber perdido casi el último rasgo de humanidad. De nuevo el entendimiento claro del Maestro acerca del estado verdadero del hombre refutó la evidencia errónea de los sentidos, y el demonio, como se le llama en la narración de la Biblia, rogó que no fuese destruído inmediatamente. El relato dice: "Jesús le preguntó: ¿Cual es tu nombre? Y él dijo: Legión; porque muchos demonios habían entrado en él"—es decir, muchas creencias erróneas parecían identificarse con la experiencia de este hombre. Y puesto que en la presencia del entendimiento claro de la Verdad de nuestro gran Guía, estas falsedades no podían por más tiempo pretender formar parte del hombre, pidieron permiso, según reza el relato, para entrar en una piara de cerdos que estaba cerca de allí. La narrativa continúa: "La piara lanzóse furiosamente por un despeñadero en el lago, y se ahogó."

Las creencias animales y sensuales se destruyen a sí mismas y es bueno recordar frecuentemente, que cuando una curación se efectúa en la Ciencia Cristiana, el que ha estado encadenado por tales creencias se encuentra como este hombre "a los pies de Jesús, sentado, vestido, y en su juicio cabal". En la página 411 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Las Escrituras parecen implicar que Jesús hizo que el mal se reconociera a sí mismo, destruyéndose de esta manera."

Hoy en día hay muchos que parecen tan impresionados por la confusión de los acontecimientos y por las creencias acerca de un concepto falso y material de la existencia, que bien se les puede preguntar: ¿Donde está vuestra fe? Las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús son por cierto aplicables a todos los tiempos y todas las condiciones; y por medio del entendimiento de la Verdad esa misma autoridad puede ejercerse para remediar situaciones actuales. El estudio diario de las Lecciones Bíblicas, que parecen en el TRIMESTRAL DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA, capacita a un número cada vez más extenso de personas para vencer sugestiones de desastre y la legión de creencias sensuales, encontrando así una paz duradera.

Mucha paciencia debiera ejercerse en los asuntos humanos, porque, aunque los individuos tal vez crean en ciertas ocasiones que pueden discernir lo que debiera hacerse o dejar de hacerse respecto a alguna situación, hay que tener en cuenta que quizás una condición general se haya desarrollado como resultado de muchos tipos de creencias erróneas. Tal vez que estas no puedan verificarse con facilidad por el observador ocasional, y una rectificación amplia del pensamiento general puede hacer falta, antes de que sea posible llegar a las conclusiones y correcciones necesarias.

El entendimiento espiritual, tal como fué demostrado por Cristo Jesús, el Guía, se basa en el Principio inmutable, pero las creencias humanas cambian constantemente. Sea lo que sea el tumulto y la confusión que parezcan reinar en el ambiente humano, bien vale la pena hacer un esfuerzo persistente de obtener y utilizar un entendimiento de la perfección invariable de la creación de Dios. A medida que los individuos por todas partes procuren conformar sus pensamientos y sus acciones a las normas elevadas del amor universal, rehusando aceptar el mal como real o necesario, un cambio decisivo y favorable podrá percibirse tanto en los asuntos políticos como en los gubernamentales, y este adelantamiento continuará hasta que el mundo entero llegue a ser sano, tranquilo y purificado; y el pensamiento espiritualizado percibirá aun en este estado actual de la existencia "nuevos cielos y una tierra nueva, en los cuales habita la justicia."

Los Científicos Cristianos bien pueden rehusar inquietarse o asustarse a causa de las pretensiones de la materialidad. Las Escrituras Sagradas abundan en pruebas de la superioridad del poder espiritual sobre las creencias materiales. No hace falta que las sugestiones del mal hagan otra cosa que amonestarnos:—¿Dónde está tu fe? La historia recuerda triunfos sin fin en el progreso del mundo, y la misma gran ley espiritual es nuestra para aplicarla a todas nuestras dificultades. Mary Baker Eddy declara (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 96, 97): "Durante este conflicto final ciertas mentalidades malignas tratarán de encontrar medios de causar más mal; pero los que conozcan la Ciencia Cristiana contrarrestarán la criminalidad. Ayudarán a la eliminación del error. Mantendrán la legalidad y el orden, y esperarán confiadamente la certeza de la perfección final."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

World Under Water

HERE is a world of dream. The lightest foam
blown up the narrow billows of the wind
crosses the lintel of some tiny home,
waking the drowsy sleepers. In these thinned
hallways of slumbrous waters life becomes
a silver silence, broken by the swell
of sudden and mysterious low drums.
Beyond, the buoy strikes its thunderous bell.

Looking across the level of the tides
what heart would guess that underneath
the span
of arching blue, as bright as summertime
silver and frail another world abides:
small dynasties as rich as Kubla Khan,
moving to the soft sandal-beat of time.

HAROLD VINAL.

Typically Japanese

THE scenery is beautiful over nearly the whole of the country. It is a wonderful voyage through the Inland Sea, for example. Kyoto, the old capital, was a beautiful city also. It is set in a round valley the shape of a punch-bowl. All round the hills are old temples. At nightfall the priests would ring a single note on the great bronze tub-shaped gongs. Imagine a quiet, peaceful evening, the beautiful greens of the Japanese countryside turning to purple and black, the lights appearing one by one and the temple gongs ringing, some near, others farther away, others, again, in the distance. Japan to me means the valley of Kyoto on a summer evening—peaceful, beautiful, old-world, unspoilt.

And what a clean people! Even the poorest families keep themselves, their clothing, houses, and furniture, scrupulously scrubbed and clean . . .

I obtained a week's leave from Yokohama and spent it in a walking tour, living in Japanese inns and tea houses, eating Japanese food and living the life of the country people. It was a great experience. Never did we strangers meet with anything but kindness, help, and courtesy. The Japanese people themselves have many lovable qualities.—LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER THE HON. J. M. KENWORTHY, R. N., in "Sailors, Statesmen—and Others." (London: Rich & Cowan.)

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Golfers Practice at The Country Club—Girls' Tennis—Major-League Baseball

Miss Kilmartin In Quarterfinal Of Girls' Tennis

Miami Beach Star Defeats Hope Knowles, 6–4, 6–2 at Philadelphia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5—Patricia Jane Kilmartin of Miami Beach, Fla., better known in junior tennis circles as Patty, reached the quarterfinal round yesterday in the United States girls' lawn tennis championships at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins.

Others advancing yesterday to the round of eight were: Millicent Hirsh, New York; Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., Ariel Stout, Seattle champion; Priscilla Merwin and May Hope-Doeg of California; Frances B. Bancroft of Wilmington, Del., and Virginia Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio.

Miss Kilmartin, 15-year-old star who ranks No. 10 nationally, won two matches yesterday. In the secon round she defeated Sarah Lippincott of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—0. Later, the Florida girl eliminated Hope Knowles of Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., 6—4, 6—2. Miss Knowles had scored an upset-victory in the second round when she defeated Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., national indoor champion in 1933, in the second round, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Hirsh, top-seeded player and present national indoor girl champion, won her third-round match from Anne McGlinn of the Philadelphia Country Club, 6—0, 6—1.

Five players reached the quarter-final round in the Middle States women's tournament. Anne Page of the Merion Cricket Club, top-seeded, defeated Anne Parry of Germantown, Penna., 6—3, 6—3. The summaries:

United States Girls' Lawn-Tennis Championships—Singles—Second Round

Anne McGlinn, Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Gainor Roberts, Merion, 6—3, 6—3.

Elena Ciccone, Newton, Mass., defeated Adele Fisher, Elkins Park, 6—2, 6—4.

Cecil McLaren, Glendale, Ohio, defeated Donalda Gillingham, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—3, 6—3.

Patricia J. (Patty) Kilmartin, Miami Beach, defeated Sarah Lippincott, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—1, 6—0.

Emily Wallace, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Jane Willis, Friends Select, 6—0, 6—2.

Hope Knowles, Great Neck, L. I., defeated Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., defeated Anne Dyer, Merion, 6—0, 6—3.

Mercedes Madden, Brookline, Mass., defeated Elizabeth Townsend, Merion, 2—6, 9—7, 6—4.

Third Round

Ariel Stout, Seattle, Wash., defeated Eliza Disston, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—0, 6—2.

Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Miss McGlinn, 6—0, 6—1.

Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Miss Ciccone, 6—4, 6—0.

Priscilla Merwin, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Miss Wallace, 6—1, 7—5.

Frances B. Bancroft, Wilmington, defeated Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, Mass., 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Pedersen defeated Miss Madden, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Kilmartin defeated Miss Knowles, 6—4, 6—2.

May Hope-Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Miss McLaren, 6—4, 6—1.

Girls' Doubles—First Round

Frances Bancroft, Wilmington, and Mathilda Fassett, Elkins Park, defeated Josephine Kendig and Elizabeth Pearson, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Doeg and Priscilla Merwin, Pasadena, defeated Patricia Cumming, Westfield, N. J., and Anne Dyer, Merion, 6—0, 6—4.

Second Round

Miss Pedersen and Sally Childress, Scarsdale, N. Y., defeated Miss Lippincott and Betty Shellenberger, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Bancroft and Miss Fassett defeated Virginia Meryweather and Beatrice Churchman, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—0.

Mary Morrill, Dedham, Mass., and Miss Madden, Brookline, defeated Nina Hawley and Virginia Stewart, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Wallace and Miss Disston, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Patsy Rauterberg and Genevieve Lee, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Stout and Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Miss Willis and Miss Fisher, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Hatch and Miss Ciconne defeated Dorothy Boyd and Faith Bickford, Newbury, N. Y., 6—0, 6—0.

Women's Singles—First Round

Edith Hahs, Germantown Cricket Club, defeated Kay Wetherill, Philadelphia Country, 6—3, 6—3.

Dorothy Morton, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mollie Silver, Philmont, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round

Anne Parry, Germantown Cricket, defeated Eloise Taussig, Elkins Park, 6—0, 6—0.

Eunice Dean, San Antonio, defeated Louise Moessner, Allentown, 6—0, 6—2.

Christine Hamilton, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Elizabeth Toulmin, Merion, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. Philip Kind, Philmont, won from Eleanor Donahue, Philadelphia Cricket, by default.

Esther Daly, Merion, defeated Elizabeth West, Germantown, 6—3, 6—0.

Anne Page, Merion, defeated Clara Adams, Cynwyd, 6—2, 6—2.

Catherine Kendig, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. Garrett, unattached, 6—2, 6—4.

Cecilia Riegel, Germantown, won by default from Barbara Savage, Merion.

Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., won from Catherine Bogan, Darby, by default.

Third Round

Miss Page defeataed Miss Parry, 6—3, 6—3.

Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, defeated Margaret Anderson, Richmond, 12—10, 6—2.

Miss Kendig defeated Lois Sheldon, Allentown, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Dean defeated Miss Hamilton, 6—1, 6—2.

Charlotte Darling, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Mrs. Kind, 6—0, 6—1.

Waseda Wins Easily

TOKYO, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Waseda baseball team scored an impressive victory over Harvard today, defeating the Americans 17 to 2. The summary:

	R	H	E
Waseda	17	15	2
Harvard	2	5	4

Batteries—Abe, Tanaka and Ukai, Todo; Braggiotti, deGive and Maguire.

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Headquarters for the United States Amateur Golf Championship of 1934

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.

Famous Clyde Park Links Are Taking On Championship Class

Qualifiers for the United States Golf Association Amateur Tournament Arriving Daily and Trying Out Course Over Which They Will Play

By Webster J. Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 5 — With some of the contestants for the United States Golf Association amateur championship tournament arriving every day, The Country Club is rapidly assuming a championship appearance. The qualifiers for the tournament are now busy practicing over the links on which the 1934 title will be settled. The course is in splendid condition and should be in tip-top shape when the first competitors tee off next Monday morning.

Under the direct jurisdiction of Harold W. Pierce, chairman of the greens committee, the championship course has been carefully and daily groomed for this tournament. Even in the Massachusetts State tourney the fairways, rough and greens were better than ordinary and at that time the absence of rain was troublesome.

Many of the qualifiers are finding the course an exacting par 71. Here and there the par figure is shattered; but, unlike medal play, these invaders and local boys will start right from the first tee battling not only the course, but their opponents as well. Plenty of length is advisable with consistency since there are no less than nine 400-yard and over holes to be negotiated. The course is well trapped throughout. The third, fourteenth and seventeenth holes are dog-leg affairs. There are no water hazards to carry.

Accommodations for over 100 newspaper men have been carefully planned in the covered tennis courts where an inside score board will be operated in collaboration with the outside board. Telegraph and telephone facilities will be installed over the week-end to care for the relaying of the news to the various press associations and Roland Wingate, local club professional, will be a regular golf commentator, radiocasting description locally in the early days and later over a national and short-wave circuit.

Students of golf are offered a real study in this tournament. Many of those who have qualified are gleeful over the fact that they did not have to be among a limited field of 32, such as past tournaments called for. Some of the golfers in the field are buoyed up because they believe they are capable match players whereas they have been unable to get past the qualifying rounds in past years.

Then there is the other side in which certain veterans are fretting about engaging in so many 18-hole matches. Certain golfers apply pressure slowly with the object of wearing down their opponents of less experience and need more than 18 holes to do so. Some of the youngsters are pretty strong over the short route and have no fear of experienced rivals. It is all interesting and there are likely to be theories and argument for and against at the conclusion.

The central point and gathering place for the public will be the huge information and scoreboard operated by Fred J. Corcoran, M. G. A. official. His fame for having brought the scoreboard to where it is now possible to read clearly the happenings in a golf tourney are known throughout the nation. Inside the press building will be another detailed board operated by Bill Wallace of the U. S. G. A. He and Corcoran will combine to keep both public, spectators and press informed at all times.

Beccali Arriving Ten Days Earlier

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP) — A change in plans which will bring Luigi Beccali, Italy's Olympic 1500-meter champion, to the United States with the rest of an Italian student party Sept. 19, instead of Sept. 27, was announced yesterday by American-Italian university committee which is sponsoring the tour.

The earlier arrival will give Beccali 10 days of training before he toes the mark with leading Midwest athletes at Chicago Sept. 29 in his first apearance in this country since his Olympic victory in 1932.

The Italian flier also will race on the fast Harvard University track, Oct. 5, in an assault on the 1500-meter mark of 3m. 48.8s. held by Bill Bonthron of Princeton, and compete again in the Yankee Stadium, New York, Oct. 12.

Glasgow Rangers Win, 3 to 1

GLASGOW, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Glasgow Rangers, Scottish League champions and holders of the cup, yesterday defeated Kilmarnock, 3 to 1, in a first-division soccer match.

Amusements

LABOR DAY WEEK STARTS WED. SEPT. 5-6-7-8
TOPSFIELD FAIR
NEWBURYPORT TURNPIKE · ROUTE 1
ZACCHINI HUMAN PROJECTILE SHOT FROM A CANNON
CIRCUS FEATURE · TWICE DAILY
AIRPLANE MEET · MOTORCYCLE RACES SATURDAY
BABY FLOWER SHOWS · HORSE RACING · BIG AGRICULTURAL SHOWS
BIG NIGHT SHOWS —FIREWORKS—
50¢ ADMITS TO ALL

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GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
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Cleveland Rallies To Victory Over Browns

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	84	44	.656
New York	80	51	.611
Cleveland	68	60	.531
Boston	67	63	.515
St. Louis	59	69	.461
Washington	57	70	.449
Philadelphia	52	72	.419
Chicago	45	83	.352

Results Sept. 4

Cleveland 8, St. Louis 4.
Detroit at Chicago, rain.
Only games scheduled.

The Cleveland Indians won their third straight baseball game from the St. Louis Browns yesterday, 8 to 4. The victory gave the Tribe a tighter grip on third place in the American League standing and pushed the Browns further into the second division. It was the only game played in the junior circuit.

The Browns put across three runs in the first inning with the help of some wild pitching by Lloyd Brown, but this lead was soon wiped out. The Indians tied the score in the seventh and then went out to win in the eighth. Hal Trosky hit his thirtieth home run of the season and Earl Averill his twenty-fifth. After Lloyd Brown had allowed two hits, walked two men and hit Ray Pepper with a pitched ball, Clint Brown relieved him and worked the remainder of the game. The winners turned nine hits into eight runs, while the Browns wasted most of their 12 safeties. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2—	8	9	2
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	4	12	3

Batteries—L. Brown, C. Brown and Berg; Knott, Andrews and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—C. Brown. Losing pitcher—Knott. Umpires—Geisel and Owens. Time—2h. 10m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	89	57	.584
Columbus	76	64	.543
Milwaukee	73	65	.529
Indianapolis	73	67	.521
Louisville	71	69	.507
Toledo	64	77	.454
St. Paul	63	76	.453
Kansas City	57	82	.410

Results Sept. 4

Indianapolis 13, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 8, Kansas City 3.
Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 3.
Columbus 4, Louisville 2.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	47	26	.644
Seattle	42	31	.575
Hollywood	40	33	.548
San Francisco	39	35	.527
Missions	36	37	.493
Oakland	36	38	.486
Portland	29	44	.397
Sacramento	24	49	.329

Results Sept. 4

San Francisco 4, Oakland 1.
Only game played.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	47	22	.681
Chattanooga	39	26	.600
Nashville	36	33	.522
Memphis	35	35	.500
Knoxville	30	34	.469
Atlanta	31	38	.449
Birmingham	25	39	.391
Little Rock	25	41	.379

Results Sept. 4

Chattanooga 12, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 9, Little Rock 0.
Birmingham 5, Memphis 0.
Only games played.

Winston Guest at No. 3

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—An indication that Winston Guest definitely has displaced Ebby Gerry or Stewart Iglehart as first choice at No. 3 on the East polo team which opens its return series against the West at Meadow Brook Saturday was seen yesterday in announcement of the lineups for the final practice matches. Guest will ride at No. 3 on the East side, with Michael G. Phipps at No. 1, Jimmy Mills and Earle A. S. Hopping dividing the No. 2 berth, and Raymond Guest and Billy Post alternating at back. Iglehart will play with Seymour Knox, Robert Bullock and Bobby Strawbridge in a practice test against the West.

New York Twice Beats Phillies In Ninth Inning

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	83	47	.638
Chicago	75	53	.586
St. Louis	75	53	.586
Boston	68	61	.527
Pittsburgh	62	65	.488
Brooklyn	55	73	.430
Philadelphia	47	79	.373
Cincinnati	47	81	.367

Results Sept. 4

Boston 3, Brooklyn 1.
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
New York 6, Philadelphia 5.
Only games scheduled.

Two ninth-inning rallies yesterday enabled the New York Giants to score a double victory over the Phillies. The pair of triumphs increased New York's lead in the National League baseball race to seven full games over the second-place Cubs and Cardinals.

The opener was a battle between Carl Hubbell, the great left-hander of the Giants, and Curt Davis, sensational rookie right-hander of the Phils Hubbell won the ball game when successive doubles by Travis Jackson and Hank Leiber scored a run in the first of the ninth. The Phillies touched Hubbell for nine hits, but they were scattered well enough to give the veteran his nineteenth victory of the season. The final score was 3 to 2.

Going into the ninth inning of the second engagement, the score favored the Phillies, 5 to 4. Danning opened the Giants' half of the inning with a single and George Watkins ran for him. But it didn't make any difference who did the running, because a moment later Joe Moore drove one of Sylvester Johnson's pitches over the right field wall for a homer and Terry's men had won again.

Even Van Mungo couldn't stop the Boston Braves. After Brooklyn had dropped a doubleheader to the Tribe on Monday, Manager Casey Stengel sent his ace right-hander to the mound yesterday in an effort to save the final game of the series. The Braves won just the same, however, 3 to 1. Randy Moore was the hitting star and Leo Mangum did the pitching. The Dodgers made 10 hits off Mangum, but the only one that produced a score was Tony Cuccinelio's homer into the left field bleachers in the sixth inning.

Moore's single to center drove in Urbanski with the first Boston run in the fifth inning. Urbanski had singled and stolen second. In the seventh, Moore came up again with runners on second and third. He promptly singled them home also The scores by innings:

At Philadelphia

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	3	6	0
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—	2	9	0

Batteries—Hubbell and Danning; C. Davis and Wilson. Umpires—Quigley, Stark and Reardon. Time—1h. 46m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2—	6	11	0
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	5	10	0

Batteries—Fitzsimmons, Smith and Mancuso, Danning, Richards; E. Moore, Johnson and Todd. Winning pitcher—Smith. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Stark, Reardon and Quigley. Time—2h. 6m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	x—	3	8	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1	10	0

Batteries—Mangum and Hogan; Mungo and Lopez. Umpires—Moran and Barr. Time—1h. 35m.

Winter's Lightning Wins Wales' Yachting Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALMOUTH, Eng.—The annual race for the Prince of Wales' Cup, confined to 14-foot dinghies of the international class, has this year been won here by J. K. Winter's Lightning. It may be recalled that Winter, a member of the Cambridge University's Cruising Club, led the Cantabs to victory against Oxford last year. His winning margin in the race here was seven minutes. Second place was taken by Mrs. H. Richardson's Magheralin, which completed the 16-mile course in 3h. 34m. 29s. R. I. P., owned and sailed by S. H. Morris, winner in 1932 and 1933, could finish no higher than sixth. The details of the first six home were:

Yacht and Owner	Time h	m	s
Lightning, J. K. Winter	3	27	29
Magheralin, Mrs. H. Richardson	3	34	29
Whisper, D. H. Drew	3	47	13
Moonyeen, I. B. Henderson	3	48	53
Joanna, Mrs. C. B. Tracey	3	52	18
R. I. P., S. H. Morris	3	52	31

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	91	58	.611
Rochester	86	62	.581
Toronto	83	66	.557
Albany	77	71	.520
Buffalo	74	75	.497
Montreal	73	75	.493
Syracuse	59	90	.336
Baltimore	51	97	.345

Results Sept. 4

Newark 4, Syracuse 0.
Buffalo 3, Toronto 1.
Albany 10, Baltimore 3.
Other game postponed.

Twenty-Seven New Eastern Gridiron Heads

Most of the Major Colleges Elect to Carry On With Same Coaches

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Twenty-seven football-playing colleges in the East will start the 1934 season with new head coaches as a result of one of the biggest turn-overs among the men who teach the game in history.

Most of the major colleges have elected to carry on under the guidance of the same coaches who were in the driver's seats last season but even in this group there are numerous exceptions to the general rule—notably at Yale, Dartmouth, Navy, Duquesne, New York University, West Virginia and Bucknell.

Pond at Yale

Confronted by the hardest schedule in its history, Yale has summoned Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond, an Eli star of comparatively recent fame, to lead the Bulldogs out of the football wilderness while their old coach, Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, has established himself at New York University, succeeding Howard (Jake) Cann.

Jackson L. Cannell has been replaced at Dartmouth by Earl H. (Red) Blaik of West Point in a general football house cleaning which brought Harry Ellinger, also of Army, and Joe Donchess and Andy Gustafson, trained in the Pittsburgh school, to Hanover in assistants' rôles.

The departure of Carl G. Snavely to University of North Carolina forced Bucknell to cast about for a new leader and the Lewisburg (Penna.) college found him in the person of E. E. (Hooks) Mylin, a Franklin and Marshall graduate and coach at Lebanon Valley for 10 years. Charles C. (Trusty) Tallman succeeded Earl (Greasy) Neale at West Virginia when Neale decided to serve as one of Pond's assistants at Yale.

Navy Hero

Navy hopes for a return to football power under the new leadership of Lieut. T. J. (Tom) Hamilton, a navy hero and successor to Rip Miller. Duquesne lost an able pilot when Elmer F. Layden was summoned to Notre Dame but Joe Bach, who served as Layden's line coach, should be an adequate substitute. Lehigh, in the football doldrums for some years, has replaced A. A. Tate with Glen W. Harmeson of Purdue.

Changes have been numerous among the smaller colleges. One of the most interesting is the installation of Benny Friedman, former "All-America" quarterback at Michigan, as head coach at College of the City of New York. Another Michigan man, Jack Blott, has taken over the reins formerly held by A. J. (Swede) Oberlander at Wesleyan, a member of the Little Three.

At Westminster, William Gilbane, former Brown star, has taken charge with his brother, Tom, as assistant, while Paul Stagg, son of the famous Amos A. Alonzo, is the new pilot at Moravian College at Bethlehem, Penna. Boston University's troubled football situation has been remedied by the appointment of Leroy B. (Pat) Hanley of Northwestern to the head coachship.

Other Coaches

Among the other new coaches are: Delaware, J. Neil Stahley of Penn State; Geneva, D. W. Beede; Vermont, John P. Sabo, former assistant coach at Northwestern; Baltimore, Emil Reitz of Villanova; Lebanon Valley, Jerome W. Frock; St. Joseph, Heine Miller; Providence, Joseph P. McGee of Providence; Buffalo, George Van Bibber of Purdue; Connecticut State, J. O Christian of Eveleth Junior College; Grove City, Robert E. Thorn; Morris Harvey, Dr. W. H. Walker, who succeeds Red Weaver of Center; Montclair Teachers, Chester M. Pittser of Illinois; Hartwick, Wilbur D. Hagamen of Springfield, and Salem, T. Edward Davis.

Columbus Recalls Seven

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Columbus Red Birds of the American Association announced yesterday the recall of seven optioned players, the last on whom the club had retained strings. Those recalled were Delano Wetherell, pitcher, and Tommy West, catcher, both with Knoxville of the Southern Association; Stuart Martin, infielder, and Johnny Gooch, catcher, both with Houston of the Texas League; Eddie Delker, infielder, and Morton Cooper, pitcher, both with Elmira of the New York-Pennsylvania League; and Grey Clarke, infielder with Huntington of the Mid-Atlantic League.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes, *Sports Editor*

Strange Baseball Happenings

THIS seems to be a year when strange and almost-unheard-of things are happening in major-league baseball games. One would think that a game which has been going along on such an even keel as baseball has since the days of General Doubleday would have produced all of the questionable happenings that could enter into a major-league contest; but there have been strange and novel happenings this year. Perhaps, if one were to delve into the musty records of past years, this year's "freaks" would be found to have happened before; but if they did happen, they were at such widely scattered periods of time that, when they do occur now, they come as new features to the fan of the present day.

Werber's Famous "Two-Base" Base on Balls

After having watched major-league baseball for some 40-odd years, I do not recall a play similar to the one in which Werber of the Boston Red Sox took two bases on a base on balls. I do not question but what it may have happened before, possibly in major-league circles; but it was the first time I had ever seen it and I doubt if any of the other persons present could recall having witnessed the play. It was, of course, due to the alertness and speed of Werber and the carelessness of the Detroit second baseman, shortstop and catcher. That this play will not be seen again in the majors for many years, if ever, is quite certain.

Three Fielders and Catcher Handle Infield Grounder

Another strange play took place in a recent New York-Brooklyn game at Ebbets Field. There was a man on first base when the batter hit what the umpire ruled was an infield grounder; but which the batter claimed was a foul, arguing that it had hit his foot. The opposing catcher, thinking that he could make a double play by throwing to second, threw the ball to centerfield instead of second. The centerfielder retrieved the ball and threw to third to try to catch the baserunner there, but failed. All this time the batter was staying at the home plate and, when he did finally start for first, he was thrown out by the third baseman. This made the play on the batter, catcher to centerfielder, to third baseman to first baseman, which, we believe, is a new one for an infield grounder so far as the majors are concerned.

Bounce Off Fencetop for Home Runs

In the very same game in which Werber made his famous play, two of the Detroit players hit the top of the left-field fence at Fenway Park in successive innings and in each case the ball bounced out of the grounds for a home run. There have been many times that a ball has hit the top of a fence and gone outside; but we doubt if there was ever a case where this happened in successive innings.

Harvard's Famous Balk

Another strange baseball happening this year, but not in the majors, was in the Harvard-Yale game at Soldiers Field this spring. Yale had a man on first. There were two out and the third batter went out (apparently) on a fly to right field. But he was not out and the side was not retired. Instead, the batter went back to the plate and the runner to second, as the umpire had ruled that the Harvard pitcher had made a balk on the ball he threw to the batter by not pausing between raising his hands above his head and delivering the ball.

Australian Riders Win From English Motorcyclists, 3—2

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The pick of Australia's dirt-track motorcyclists defeated those of England in the fifth and final speedway "test" match of 1934 at the West Ham Stadium here recently. Each side had previously won two matches. It was the first time the visitors had defeated the home riders in a series since test matches in this particular form of sport were instituted four years ago. The "Aussies" received a message of good will from H. Bushby, manager of the touring Australian cricket team, which won back the cricket "ashes" from England this summer.

In their fifth clash with England's best riders, the Australian motorcyclists were victorious by 57 points to 50. Max Grosskreutz and Richard Case were the outstanding pair for the winners. Their partnership produced 23 points out of a possible 30. "Bluey" Wilkinson, however, was the best individual Australian. He dropped only three points out of a possible eighteen.

The home riders began in a very convincing manner. Eric Langton, an English star, who spent last winter in South America, set up a new record for the track with a speed of 44.11 miles per hour. But then followed three Australian wins and the visitors held their lead through all the remaining heats to the finish.

The details of the five speedway test matches this season are:

Wembley—Won by Australia, 69—38.
New Cross—Won by England, 58—48.
Wimbledon—Won by Australia, 54—51.
Manchester—Won by England, 60½—45½
West Ham—Won by Australia, 57—50

Speedway racing on cinder tracks has a tremendous following in England at the present time, and London, with its five tracks— Wembley, New Cross, Wimbledon, West Ham and Walthamstow — is the chief stronghold of the sport. Many thousands attend league matches each week and the estimated crowd at the fifth test match was 83,600. Last year at the same venue for the fifth test match the attendance was 82,000.

The enormous popularity of the sport has led to the construction of new tracks and one or two more are contemplated in London. The smaller tracks call for the most skillful riding and provide the most thrills. So it is expected that future tracks will be on the lines of the one at New Cross, opened at the beginning of the 1934 season.

Organized World Needed for Saving Of Liberty, Butler Says

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 5 (AP)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, while defining the duty of liberal citizens, said Sunday the human race must quickly form itself into a working world-wide organization or be prepared to give up liberty for government by compulsion.

Holding that the nation was no longer the world's ideal political unit, he added: "Joint action and responsibility in all that concerns every nation, with separate organization and responsibility for that which concerns but a single nation, is the ideal now to be achieved.

"We must find how to apply to the unorganized political and economic world of today those wise and far-reaching principles which Hamilton and Madison wrote into the Constitution of the United States.

"The world is waiting for a new application of the federal principle.

"There must be brought into existence a society of citizen-nations. Sovereignty, neutrality, freedom of the seas are all eighteenth and nineteenth century words; what they represent has been put behind us and has passed into history.

"The conception of a League of Nations was admirable and far-sighted, but unhappily the foundation upon which it was made to rest was outworn and insecure. It must be rebuilt in terms of today and tomorrow.

"The whole theory of a world of armed and jealous nations taking but most casual cognizance of their literally colossal joint and common interests, must be given up forever.

"There will be no permanent prosperity for any nation, and no lasting peace until this is done.

"Therefore the true liberal is looking to international understanding, international coöperation and international organization as absolutely necessary if the world is to be saved from political and economic collapse and if liberty itself is to be protected against the vigorous attacks by compulsion in any of its forms."

Gray, Rosedale, Leads Canadian Senior Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 5—R. M. Gray of the Rosedale Golf Club, Toronto, a new member of the association, led the field at the end of the first 18 holes of the 36-hole medal competition for the championship of the Canadian Seniors Golf Asociation at The Royal Montreal Golf Club on Tuesday. Gray had an 80 while A. A. Adams of Hamilton, last year's champion, was in second place with 83.

B. L. Anderson of Lambton Golf Club, Toronto, and secretary of the Royal Canadian Golf Asociation, was tied in third place with W. H. C. Mussen of the Royal Montreal club, with 84's. Three players, including George S. Lyon, 10 times winner of the title and eight times Canadian amateur champion, were tied with 85's.

John Rennie of Rosedale won the putting competition. The scores of the leaders in the championship event, which attracted 134 players, were:

R. M. Gray, Rosedale	80	5	75
A. A. Adams, Hamilton	83	8	75
B. L. Anderson, Lambton	84	10	74
W. H. C. Mussen, Royal Montreal	84	11	73
G. S. Lyon, Lambton	85	8	77
J. I. Rankin, Beaconsfield	85	10	75
W. H. Despard, Rosedale	85	9	76
A. C. Fenwick, Summerlea	86	10	76
Dr. W. J. Brown, London Hunt	86	10	76

Sporting Around the Hub

IF ONE may judge from the playing of W. Lawson Little Jr., British amateur champion and Francis DeS. Ouimet, former United States open and amateur champion, in one of their practice rounds at The Country Club yesterday in preparation for the coming amateur championship tournament next week, par is going to have a hard time of it. Yesterday Little turned in a sparkling 68, with Ouimet only one stroke behind him. As par is 71, Little bettered it by three strokes while Ouimet shattered it by two. John Goodman, United States open champion in 1933, turned in a 73. The course was in fine shape and the players expressed much pleasure over its condition.

It looks as if the Boston Red Skins were going to take to the air quite a bit this fall. Lone Star Dietz, who is coaching the local professional team at Wayland, is devoting much time to this form of football, and in Rentner, former Northwestern University star passer, and Malone, from Texas, he appears to have a very able combination.

There were seven lettermen among the 27 candidates who reported to Coach McCoy at Northeastern University yesterday. There were a number of promising sophomores among the candidates out. More lettermen are expected to report before the end of next week.

Head Coach Pat Hanley started football practice for Boston University at Nickerson Field, yesterday, when 32 selected players reported. Three veteran lettermen were missing; but they are expected to report in a few days. A valuable addition to the squad reported in the person of Maurice Kritzman, a former William & Mary backfield player who is now eligible to play at Boston.

The Boston Class J yacht Yankee, unsuccessful candidate for the defense of the America's Cup this year and in 1930, returned from Newport to Boston yesterday. She was escorted up the harbor by a coast guard cutter and city and state officials.

Larson Wins in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Eng.—G. F. Larson, a member of the Hamilton Aquatic Club, Ontario, who remained in England after the departure of Canada's swimmers from the recent British Empire Games, was the winner here of the English Amateur Swimming Association's 100-yard championship for 1934. His time in the final race was 54.2s., but in his heat he equalled the English record of 54s. M. Y. French-Williams, Penguin, S. C., one of Britain's team at the Los Angeles Olympic Games two years ago, was second (56s.) and F. Dove, Tunbridge Wells "Monson" S. C., third (56.2s.).

Poland Scores Clean Sweep

WARSAW, Sept. 5 (AP)—Poland's tennis players made a clean sweep of the 1935 Davis Cup elimination with Greece. Tarlowski defeated Zachos, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3, and Tloczynski defeated Stalios, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2, in the final singles matches to make the final score 5 to 0.

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Women's Activities
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Women Who Are On Uncle Sam's Pay Roll

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Employed by the Government

Proving Ability to Win and Hold Civil Service Posts

By Catherine Taliaferro

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL women may not be interested in government procedure, but no one will doubt that the majority of the 81,568 in the federal executive civil service are interested in the business of government.

The positions in this list range from that of Secretary of Labor to scrub-women in office buildings. Surely a mighty list of diversified occupations is to be found between these two extremes.

Add to the number in federal civil service those in civil service in the various states (including county and municipal positions) and the thousands of women public school teachers, who are in fact government employees, and the wonder is that more women are not interested in government and its functions.

One not knowing exactly what the civil service is usually has the impression that a person employed in it is merely holding a government "job" with an assured salary and assured employment during good behavior and good health with a probable old-age pension when retired from active work. But, when one sees the civil service as that branch of government distinguished from military service, the whole structure takes on another aspect. And, furthermore, since the United States Civil Service Commission ruled in 1919 that all examinations were open to women and men alike, women should inform themselves of the opportunities it offers them in the many departments of varied activity which comprise the executive division of both federal and state governments. In many of these, politics plays no part and political affiliations make no difference. Only the appointive positions and those gained by election come within the pale of political favor. It is interesting to note the number of women appointed by recent Federal Administrations to posts of responsibility; for it puts emphasis on the change in attitude toward women in recognition of ability and trustworthiness in places where in former years only men were thought fit to be.

Recognition of Ability

This list includes the Secretary of Labor, the Minister to Denmark, four bureau chiefs, three on independent boards and commissions, one assistant treasurer, six collectors of customs, and two federal judgeships. All have been appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. In the Department of State, women hold the posts of chief of passport division and chief of the office of coördination and review. In the Treasury Department a woman is director of the bureau of the mint. In the War Department, a woman is chief of division of coördination and record. In the Department of Justice, there are women in the following positions: superintendent of the federal prison in West Virginia, member of the board of parole, and a special assistant to the Attorney-General. In the Department of Agriculture the senior librarian is a woman, and in the Department of Labor the acting chief of the children's bureau, assistant director of the women's bureau, and the associate director, United States employment service, are all women. There are also in the appointive list 15,563 women "who fill the position of postmaster." Some twenty-six of these are in first-class post offices. In addition to these executive positions, there are thousands of women in clerical positions. In the federal foreign service in both the Department of State and the Department of Labor, women have held positions during many years. Such positions include that of vice-consul, secretary of the legation, trade commissioner and clerks in embassies and consulates and clerks to commercial attachés.

Women holding elective offices include eight in the United States Congress, one of whom is a Senator, the others are in the House of Representatives. The aggregate of women legislators in thirty-four different states is 135. At present there is one woman governor (there have been others), three women secretaries of state, one state auditor, in seven states women have been elected school superintendents or as members of school boards. There are eight other elective offices held by women in certain states which are appointive positions in other states, such as secretaries of state in four states; three assistant attorneys-general; welfare directors, state secretaries of labor, commissioners of labor and industry, in departments of education, on state boards of regents and control, and many miscellaneous offices. In state judicial departments as judges and assistants to attorneys-general. In county and municipal governments we find women both appointed and elected.

Clerical Work

For women less equipped for the higher posts, there are opportunities in the Federal Government within the numerous bureaus which are open to applicants through examination. These are comprised in clerkships, or assistants in various administrative offices, in scientific, professional, social science, artistic, clerical, manufacturing and mechanical work down to the manual labor of cleaning the offices. Examinations from which women were appointed in the United States Civil Service during the year ended June 30, 1933, were: Girls' adviser, attendant, bookkeeper, bookkeeping machine operator, customs inspector, dental hygienist, dental laboratory mechanic, dental surgeon's assistant, executive officer, field assistant and aide, home demonstration agent, instructor forewoman, hospital librarian, medical officer (interne), medical officer, medical technician, nurse, post office clerk-carrier (substitute), rural letter carrier, scientific aide and assistant, social worker, stenographer and typist, teacher in Indian service, and translator. There are also women biologists in the Department of Agriculture as well as botanists and chemists. In fact, as one looks into the channels for service in the business of government there seems no limit to the kinds of service a woman may be employed in.

With government service to the public constantly expanding, a greater demand for trained and educated women will be the result. With the public aroused to intolerance of slipshod methods and work, there is sure to come an overhauling in the civil service in all governments, federal, state, county and municipal; and, as standards in every line are constantly moving upward and women are not only acceptable, but in many positions desired, the outlook for them in this line is promising. Recruits are constantly needed to meet expansion, vacancies caused by one thing or another, and resignations; which makes the civil service a continually open door for those with ambition to take actual part in the business of government.

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A Trousseau the Baby Will Use

Shopping List Small; the Overdressed Infant Out of Style

Bringing Up the Baby—5

By Janet Rankin Aiken

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE mother of 20 or even 10 years ago would plan a wardrobe very different from the one the modern mother assembles for her new-born Bobby. It used to be thought that wool and flannel were essentials even in the middle of summer. Nowadays clothes are lighter, fewer, and simpler—all of which is to Bobby's taste, because no baby loves to be piled over with clothes.

By Mrs. H. McKay, Spokane, Wash

Little Knitted Suits Are Snug and Easily Washed.

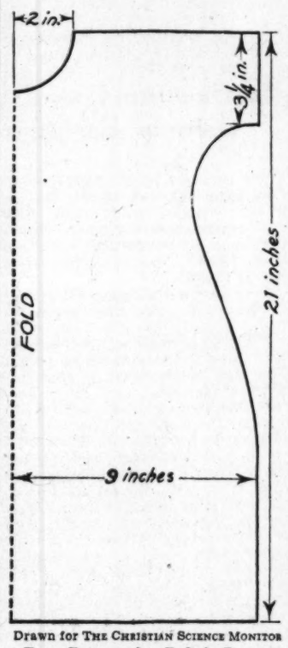
The shopping list for Bobby's wearables may be very short. It should not overburden even a slim purse, for many of the items you will enjoy making for yourself. Here is a layette for Bobby:

4 dresses
2 slips or petticoats
4 shirts (2 long and 2 short-sleeved)
2 bands
4 pairs of stockings
2 dozen diapers
3 rubber panties
3 sweaters
1 bonnet
Safety pins, large, medium, and small

The dresses are best made at home, because it is hard to get really practical ones at the stores, though you may improve store dresses by slitting them right down the middle of the back and using them that way. The best baby dress opens right down the back, so that it cannot bunch or get wet. If you make the dresses at home you will need 2½ yards of 36 inch goods to make the four dresses. Here are the directions:

Easy to Make

First cut the cloth 18 by 42 inches. Fold it quadruple thickness, once crosswise and once up and down. Cut it according to the accompanying pattern. Make the neck 4 inches across by cutting 2 inches from the fold, and make the sleeves 3¼ inches wide. Unfold the cloth and cut the back straight down the middle. Close the underarm seams, hem the edges, bind neck and cuffs with bias binding (colored), and attach a ribbon at either side of the neck opening in back. Embroider a little pattern on the front of the dress if you like.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Easy Pattern for Baby's Dress

Make the slips the same way except that they have no sleeves. Use them when it is too warm for dresses; do not use dress and slip together. When you are comfortable with bare arms you can be pretty sure Bobby will be, but of course if he feels too cool you can slip on the long-sleeved dress.

Most modern babies wear no flannel, unless their homes are in the country and not well heated. So our list eliminates flannel slips as well as nightgowns, which are unnecessary with a good supply of little dresses such as those just described. Notice, too, that the list specifies stockings instead of booties. Most booties are not long enough to protect the whole leg, and they have an unpleasant habit of coming off when Bobby waves his legs vigorously. Stockings may be pinned to the diaper, and then they stay on.

Remember—He Grows Fast

Just a word about sizes. The smallest sizes of clothes for babies are not practical, for the baby outgrows them almost over night. So always get the next or the third larger, even if it is rather roomy at first. Get size 2 in shirts and diapers.

Winter babies may have shirts with long sleeves if you prefer, and summer babies short-sleeved shirts. It is not necessary to buy all wool, or silk-and-wool, though these probably last longer. Many babies are very happy in 20-cent shirts from the dime store. And don't buy bands at all. The band is best torn from a piece of old linen, a strip about 4x24 inches. It is used only a few weeks, until the navel is normal.

Diapers are rather important, and on the whole the new tubular, stockinette sort is to be recommended in spite of two drawbacks; they are somewhat more expensive, and they are harder to dry. On the other hand, they absorb moisture much better than the bird's-eye cloth formerly the standard for babies. If you use bird's-eye get the squares at least 27 inches each way.

The rubber panties are purely for social occasions, not for regular use, and you may manage with one or two instead of three pairs. Rubber next Bobby's skin is not particularly comfortable, and for ordinary use these panties are not desirable.

Outdoor clothes will of course vary with the season. In temperate climates where there are chilly mornings or evenings almost the year round, a few little wool sweaters, easily whipped on and off, are convenient. If Bobby has lots of aunts and other friends, you probably won't need to buy any, for sweaters are the first things people think of buying as gifts for new babies. For a winter baby a bunting is nice, with a hood for the head, but avoid bundling Bobby up too much around the neck. Treat him in general as you would treat yourself if you were lying outdoors, being careful to see that he does not get chilled at any time. Ordinarily babies are overdressed rather than underdressed, and it is easy to see that Bobby is warm enough by feeling his hand, his foot, or the back of his little creased neck.

These are the fundamentals which every baby needs. Other clothes such as party dresses, extra bonnets, etc., are sometimes desirable; but on the whole both you and Bobby will be happiest with a well-planned minimum wardrobe, all of which is in use.

(Next Week—Baby Blankets)

Radio and Newspaper Work

Calls for Ability to Visualize Home Makers' Needs

Women in Food Work Series—13

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A NEW recipe for angel cake in a morning broadcast from Boston, U. S. A. The finished product gracing a Berlin dinner table before the sun set that night. No wonder radio work is fascinating and that hundreds of women are eager for radio positions. It was Mildred Carlson, broadcasting for the Home Forum Cooking School from the NBC studios in Boston, who gave the recipe. It was two young men, one an American idly twisting a short-wave dial in Berlin, who heard clearly and distinctly a woman's voice, speaking English. Hurriedly they dashed for paper and pencil, wrote down the directions, and a German cook made an American angel cake for dinner that night.

Miss Carlson has been for four years director of the WBZ and WBZA Home Forum Cooking School. Even though youthful in appearance, she seems to have crammed a lot of worth-while experience into her life. She has a B. S. degree from Connecticut State College and is a graduate dietitian from Hartford Hospital. She was kitchen manager at one of the Alice Foote MacDougall's Coffee Shops, was a dietitian for the Childs' System of restaurants in New York, and taught cookery for some time at Miss Farmer's School in Boston. So when she tells the women of New England and elsewhere "how to bake a cherry pie" they may know that they are getting authentic information She probably has tried it out in the little test kitchen adjoining the studios.

It must be thrilling and not a little gratifying to know that in hundreds of homes throughout New England women are planning their household duties each day that they may hear what Mildred Carlson has to tell them; and from the many letters which the studio receives, it is evident that her hard work is appreciated. For hard work it is, to prepare 15 pages of script each day and to offer really helpful ideas and new suggestions. She is constantly taking trips to collect interesting material for her listeners. Each day menus and recipes are presented, planned, when possible, around the daily market offerings. Miss Carlson loves the work and loves the human contacts which she is making whether it be a letter from a Texas ranch or from a Back Bay mansion.

A recent report credits our First Lady of the Land with saying that women are losing interest in reading food and household articles and are turning increasingly to political subjects. This statement is certainly not being found true by Marjorie Mills of the Boston Herald-Traveler. Seventeen years' experience on these papers and pioneer work over the radio have made her a household figure in New England and she feels that over 40,000 letters in the first five months of 1934 show that women are still interested in reading about household subjects.

"Dear Marjorie" is the heading to hundreds of letters which come to Miss Mills from readers of her page or as a result of her radio work, for in addition to her newspaper work Miss Mills broadcasts several times weekly on different food subjects.

Miss Mills wanted to be an artist and after studying at Colby College and the University of Kansas did go to a Boston art school for a time. But finances hindered and so she got a job on a country newspaper. In time ambition brought her to Boston where she tried unsuccessfully to get on a large city paper. Now she laughingly tells that her father got her first job for her by paying the editor to hire her. Anyway she made good and was some years later given charge of the woman's page, which department she has steadily built up and popularized.

Hints to Homemakers

"Never talk down to your readers or your listeners." Perhaps this best explains Miss Mills's great popularity. She is just one woman trying to help other women by giving them some interesting new recipe and perhaps weaving in with it a little wholesome philosophy, by telling them some short cut in housecleaning and at the same time giving them a few lines of great poetry. Fully 30 per cent of the letters at the present time are from homemakers trying to feed four or five people on an income of a few dollars per week. The constant endeavor of this page is to delve into all the present-day researches in foods and home economies and to give the readers the benefit of these findings. Close watch is kept on the market that the housewife may plan her menus with the least strain on her pocket-book. A sudden drop in the pork market, for instance, may mean that Miss Mills will revise her day's copy to give the homemaker suggestions for using this article. May not the satisfaction of helping people in their problems of everyday living be as great an artistic outlet as painting a masterpiece?

Have you heard Evelyn Gardiner talk over Station KDKA, Pittsburgh? You may have! Mrs. F. H. W. heard her in Cardiff, South Wales. A little 16-year-old bride on an Iowa farm heard her and wrote for help in planning her Sunday dinner. From far and near come these letters; some gay and humorous; some serious and care-laden, but all eager for help with the problems of homemaking.

Evelyn Gardiner, A. B. and M. A., born in Iowa and educated in California, University of Chicago and Columbia University, is the director of the KDKA Home Forum, Pittsburgh, Penna. A teacher for several years, Miss Gardiner in 1926 accepted a position as instructor in household science in the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla., where in addition to teaching she had charge of the program which was broadcast regularly each week from the college station by remote control from Tulsa. This was splendid training for her present position.

Educational Work

KDKA Home Forum means Home Economics or Homemaking Education by means of the radio. On each week-day Miss Gardiner talks on problems of the home, menu planning, recipes, child training, marketing, home and club entertainment, table service, budgeting etc. From time to time she tells of certain products which she is helping to popularize over the radio, but KDKA is careful about the items which it accepts for radio advertising. All products are tested in the beautifully equipped Home Forum Test Kitchen located on the sixteenth floor of the Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh.

Questions of every type come in to Miss Gardiner. "Why is my pie crust soggy?" "Please send a recipe for Italian spaghetti." "Won't you please talk about spinach some day as Junior will listen if you tell him that vegetables are good for him?" "How can I earn money at home?" Every kind of question and each one receiving Miss Gardiner's personal answer.

In addition to the regular program which includes music, a series of special talks by representative people is often featured. A noted landscape gardner may give interesting talks each week or an experienced homemaker and educator gives a series of talks on parent education. All of these activities add new interest and listeners to the Home Forum.

(Next Week—Food Advertising Work)

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They're "KICK-TITES"

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Wear your sheerest and most clinging gown—they're invisible.

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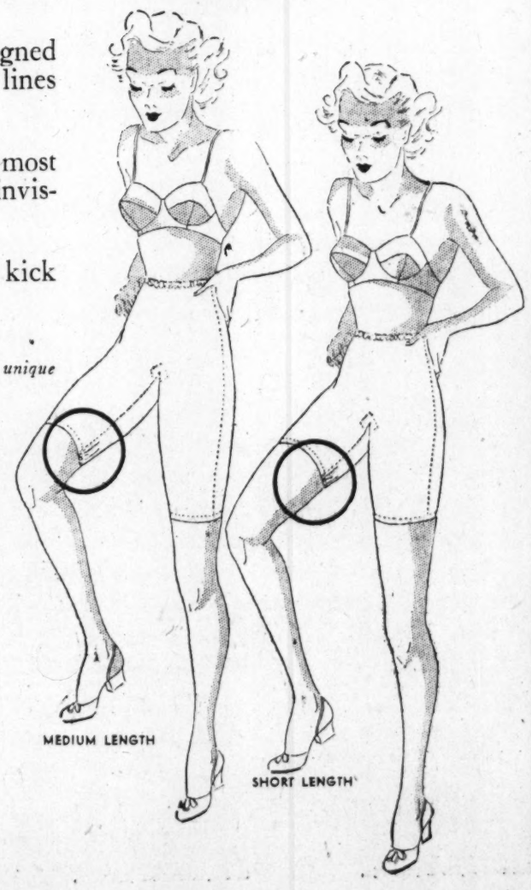

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America's Smartest Walking Shoes

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Stock Market Moves Forward, Led by the Metal Issues** • Commodity and Money Markets

Quiet Firmness Shown in Stock Market Prices

Metal Shares Move to Higher Ground—Other Good Gains

By Forrest Price

The market looked a little better today.

Price changes were mostly on the plus side.

There was nothing visible to account for the turnabout except that the market can't go in one direction all the time.

And it has been moving downward just about long enough for the time being.

There was not much to write home about either in regard to volume of sales or price gains.

Total transfers footed up to about 525,000 shares.

The advances were well scattered throughout the list, and most of them were fractional.

The metals were the most popular group. U. S. Smelting was up 3½ at one time. Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco and Dome Mines advanced well.

Interboro, Great Northern common and preferred, Atchison and New York Central moved up.

Other gainers of a point or more included such issues as Electric Auto-Lite, Case, General Motors preferred, Radio preferred B, Union Pacific, U. S. Rubber preferred, Westinghouse Electric, Young Spring & Wire, Motor Products and Atchison.

Boeing, United Aircraft and United Airlines Transport made their initial appearance on the market, and moved up well after the opening.

The bond market was a quiet affair. United States Governments made a bid for attention by again moving lower, and trading in them was a little more active. Price changes among the corporate issues were mixed.

Among the commodities the grains and cotton were a little higher. Rubber also moved upward.

The new Treasury financing to be announced next Monday is much discussed among financiers. The big question is what interest the Government will pay on the new securities. That has a direct bearing upon the present bond market, particularly the U. S. Governments.

The steady price decline in this division of the bond market reflects the uneasiness of bond dealers and bond owners. And the softness of these issues has affected almost the entire market for stocks and bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Despite the absence of any important stimulus, stocks and staples displayed a brighter appearance today in still somnolent markets.

While the equities list found a few more followers than in the previous extremely dull session, the proceedings were generally colorless. The metals led the improvement.

Some Modest Gains

Shares gainers of fractions to a point or more included U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Allied Chemical, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Case, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodyear, Celanese, U. S. Rubber first preferred, Armour of Illinois preferred, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, McLellan Stores, Westinghouse, Western Union and Sears Roebuck. The rails did little.

The new shares of United Aircraft, United Airlines Transport and Boeing Airplane made their appearance on a "when issued" basis, but they were only moderately active.

The textile strike did not seem to be influencing the market one way or another, although satisfaction was expressed on word from Hyde Park that President Roosevelt had decided on the appointment of a board to investigate the causes of the walkout and to mediate the controversy.

U. S. Government Bonds Off

A further decline in U. S. Government issues under a fairly heavy volume of trading was the outstanding feature of an otherwise colorless bond market today. Declines ranged from 4-32s to 25-32s of a point.

Home Loan 3s and 4s were at new lows at 96.17 and 96.21, respectively. At these prices the former were down 25-32s and the latter 21-32s. Treasury 3s of 1946-48 and 3s of 1951 reached new low prices under par.

The corporate section of the market was quiet with prices narrowly irregular. Some loans of American & Foreign Power, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, International Telephone, New York Central and Southern Railway were transferred at fractionally higher prices. A few rails and utility loans showed minor losses.

There were only one or two active spots in the foreign list. Prices were mixed. German 5½s eased a little. Poland 7s improved a point.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	1.03¼	1.05	1.02¾	1.05	+.02⅛
December	1.04¼	1.06¼	1.03¾	1.06	+.02
May	1.05⅛	1.07¼	1.04¾	1.07	+.02⅛
Corn					
September	.78⅜	.79¼	.78⅜	.79¼	+.02⅛
December	.79⅜	.80¾	.79⅛	.80⅝	+.01⅜
May	.82	.83¼	.81⅞	.83⅛	+.01⅛
Oats					
September	.51½	.53	.51½	.53⅛	+.01⅜
December	.52⅜	.53⅞	.52¼	.53⅞	+.0-⅛
May	.52¾	.54⅝	.52⅝	.54½	+.01¾
Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg	
September	.83⅞	.81⅝	.82⅝	+¾	
December	.84⅝	.82⅝	.83¾	+.01	
May	.88⅝	.86⅝	.88	+.01	

City of Newark Bonds

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Thirteen financial institutions in New York City and New Jersey, now holding City of Newark temporary tax notes, have agreed to exchange a substantial part of their holdings of such notes for $6,000,000 of City of Newark 4¼ per cent serial funding bonds, issued under chapter 60 of the 1934 pamphlet laws dated July 1, 1934, and maturing $800,000 per annum 1938 to 1946, inclusive.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 5	Last Sept. 4
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	2000	109	108	109	
11⅞	6		Adams Express	7500	7½	7¼	7½	7⅛
34⅞	16	1	Adams Millis	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	
11⅜	7¾		Addressogrsaph	400	8	7¾	8	7⅞
106¼	91¾	3*	Air Reduction	100	98	98	98	98
23⅞	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2600	19	18	18	18⅜
5¼	1⅜		Alleghany Corp	300	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
16⅛	5⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
160¾	120	9	Allied Chem	500	133¾	130	133¾	130
23⅜	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	400	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
20⅛	11½		Alpha Port Cem	100	13¼	13	13¼	
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	800	47¾	47⅜	47¾	47½
30⅝	25¼		Am Ag Ch Del	500	38¾	37½	38¾	37½
25¼	12⅝		Am Bank Note	300	14¾	14½	14½	
13½	7		Am Crystal Sugar	500	9	8¾	9	
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	108	108	108	
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	600	99	98¼	99	97
33⅞	12		Am Car & Fdry	400	17	16¼	17	16½
36½	34		Am Car & F pf	300	36½	36½	36½	36⅜
6½	3		Am Colortype	400	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
62½	20¼		Am Com Alcohol	500	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	
5	1⅛		Am Encaustic T	300	1Q	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13¾	4½		Am & For Pow	1800	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
10	3½		Am Ice	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
45¼	29	6	Am Ice pf	300	32½	30¼	32½	30½
11	4¾		Am International	400	7⅛	7	7⅛	6⅞
36¾	75⅛		Am Locomotive	600	17½	16½	17½	17½
12¼	4		Am Power & Lt	1100	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
77⅞	73		Am Metal	500	18	17½	17⅞	17½
26⅛	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	12½	12½	12½	12¾
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	14	13¾	14	
17¾	10		Am Radiator	2700	13½	13¾	13⅞	13
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	1800	17⅞	17	17½	17
30	17⅝	2	Am Shipbuilding	180	20	20	20	
51¼	20¼		Am Smelt & Ref	3300	38⅜	37½	38	37
125	100	1½g	Am Smelt & R pf	100	113¼	113¼	113¼	113½
98	71½		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	98
26½	10⅛		Am Steel Fdries	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	68	68	68	
125¼	105⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	1500	113	112	112¾	111¼
12	3	h	Am Type Fndrs	300	5¾	5¼	5¾	
77⅛	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	500	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
63¾	39½	2½b	Am Woolen pf	300	44½	44½	44½	44
17⅛	7		Am Woolen	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¼
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17½	2⅞		h Am Writ Pap pf	200	4	3⅞	4	
50⅛	37½		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	
17⅝	10		Anaconda Con	2900	12½	12	12½	12⅛
13⅛	9¼		Anaconda Wire	100	12½	12½	12½	
34¼	26¼	1*	Archer Daniels	600	35½	35	35	34⅜
94⅜	76¼	7	ArmourDe l pf	100	94	94	94	
6¾	3½		Armour Ill A	6400	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
63¾	46¼		Armour Ill pr pf	1800	62½	61	62½	61
8⅝	3		Arnold Constable	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6	4⅛		Art Metal Const	100	5	5	5	
18¼	7¼		Asso Dry G 1pf	100	50	50	50	
73¾	43¾	2	Atchison T&SF	2100	52⅜	51	52	50⅜
54½	24½		Atl Coast Line	500	30	29	30	
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	400	23	24⅞	23	24½
57⅜	16½	2f	Auburn Auto	900	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	22¼
64	31½	5	Austin Nichols A	10	57	57	57	
10¼	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	1300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
			—B—					
16½	6½		Baldwin Loco	1600	8⅛	8	8⅛	7⅞
34	13¼		Balt & Ohio	2300	16⅜	15⅞	16½	15¾
37⅞	16¾		Balt & Ohio pf	1000	18¼	18¼	18¼	
100	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	100	100	100	
141	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	103	103	103	
10	6		Barnsdall A	1100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
18¾	10¼		Beatrice Cream	800	19	18¾	19	18¾
15¼	8⅞		Belding Hem	500	12	11¾	12	11¾
124	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys pf	300	125¾	125¼	125¾	125⅛
23⅞	9¾		Bendix Aviation	800	13⅛	12½	13⅛	12⅝
19⅞	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½
39½	75¼	1¾g	Bethlehem Steel	2600	30⅜	29½	30¼	29¼
82	55		Beth Steel pf	400	64¾	64	64¾	63½
40	70⅜	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
10	6⅜		Boeing Aircraft Wi	1900	10¼	8⅞	9⅞	
66¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	53	52	53	52
86	76	4*	Bon Ami A	70	82½	82½	82½	
78¼	19⅞	1.60*	Borden	1100	26	25½	26	25⅜
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	1200	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	21
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1300	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16
44⅞	78¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	500	43	42¼	43	42¼
9¾	3		Budd Mfg	500	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	70	25	23¾	25	23½
3½	1⅜		Burns Bros B	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	400	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12
3⅞	1⅛		Bush Terminal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3¼	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	3½	3½	3½	2½
33¾	13¾		Byers	300	18	17½	18	17
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1400	42¾	41½	42¾	42
13⅜	3½		Callahan Z & L	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	3¼
63⅞	23¼		Calumet & Hecla	400	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	300	16	15⅞	16	16
18¼	11⅞		Canadian Pacific	2200	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	13½
86¾	35		Case Thresh	1800	42¼	41	42¼	29¼
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	200	27	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	1600	21⅛	20	21	18⅜
4⅞	1⅜	h	Celotex Co	200	2½	2½	2½	
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	1900	40⅞	39⅝	40½	39¾
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	600	25¾	24¾	25¾	25
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	40½	40	40½	39¼
48⅛	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1900	45	44	44⅞	43⅞
5½	2		Chi & Gt West	100	2	2	2	
8½	2½		Chi Mil & St P	300	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
12¼	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5¼
15	4½		Chi & N'western	1400	6½	6¼	6⅜	6¼
28	8¼		Chi & N'west pf	300	12½	12	12½	
6½	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3⅛	3	3⅛	
9⅜	3¼	h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11¾	5		C StP M & O pf	10	5	5	5	
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	1200	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	28¾
60⅜	29¼	1*	Chrysler	5800	34¼	33¼	33¾	33
24⅜	17½	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
2⅛	1/32		City Stores	800	3/32	3/32	3/32	1/32
1¼	3/32		City Stores vtc	1900	5/32	1/32	3/32	1/32
5⅜	2¼		City Stores A	600	4⅞	3	4⅞	2¾
5⅛	2	.80b	City Stores A vtc	1400	5	3½	5	3
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	900	14⅜	14⅛	14½	14⅛
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	200	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12
33¼	15		Colo & So 1pf	10	20	20	20	20
19¼	7¾		Columbia Gas	1400	9½	9	9½	9
78¾	52	6	Bolumbia G pf A	100	66	66	66	
34¾	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	33⅜	31½	33⅜	30¼
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	900	28	27½	28	27¼
50	38	3	Comm Credit A	800	50	49⅞	50	
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	29½	29½	29½	29¾
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	57	57	57	56½
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3900	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝
23¾	11½		Comwlth & So	2100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	600	39¼	37½	39	37½
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	600	28	27¾	28	27⅜
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film 1 pf	100	13½	13½	13½	13¼
47⅜	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	2400	28⅛	27¾	27¾	27¾
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	89	89	89	89
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	3700	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8⅜
2⅛	1/32		Consol Textile	400	7/8	7/8	7/8	3/4
5⅞	2⅜		Container B	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅛
14⅞	5¼		Cont Baking A	100	7½	7½	7½	7
2⅞	7/8		Cont Baking B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	500	81½	81⅜	81½	81
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	27½	27	27½	27½
2⅜	3/4		Cont Motors	200	3/8	3/8	3/8	
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	1600	18⅛	17⅞	18	18
51	44⅞	3	Corn Exchange	120	45¼	44⅞	45¼	45
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1400	61½	60⅞	61½	60¾
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32¼
17½	8		Crosley Radio	100	13½	13½	13½	
6⅜	3⅜		Crown Zellerback	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
38⅜	17		Crucible Steel	200	20	19⅞	20	
71	48		Crucible Steel pf	100	55	55	55	
3⅛	1		Cuba Co	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	2900	9	8⅜	9	8½
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	50	49⅞	50	
29⅜	13½		Curtis Publishg	100	18½	18½	18½	18⅛
85¾	43½	4½g	Curtis Pub pf	200	83½	83½	83½	83¼
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	2400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
91	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	60	83½	83½	83½	
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	800	8½	8¼	8½	8
			—D—					
34⅛	10⅛		Deere & Co	800	17⅛	16½	17⅛	16⅛
15⅛	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	1[illegible]	12	12	
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	600	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	16⅞
13¼	4⅛		Denver R G pf	300	6½	6	6½	
116	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	116	116	116	
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	200	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21½
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	700	45½	45	45⅜	44¼
14⅛	14¼		Douglas A	900	18	17½	18	17
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	3800	90⅝	89½	90⅝	89½
125	115	6	du Pont deb	100	124	124	124	
			—E—					
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	200	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½
19¼	6¼		Eitingon Schild	400	8½	8½	8½	
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	5500	23½	22	23⅜	21¾
7½	3		Elec Boat	1900	3⅞	3½	3¾	4
9⅛	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
9⅝	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
21	8⅛		Elec Pow & L pf	100	10	10	10	9¼
52	36	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	37½	37½	37½	
7⅞	3⅛		Elk Horn Coal	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3¾	1		Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	
127½	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	125	125	125	
8¾	2½		Engineers Pub S	100	3	3	3	
25½	13		Engineers PS 6pf	100	14½	14½	14½	
24⅞	10⅛		Erie RR	600	13¾	13⅛	13¾	
28¼	15¾		Erie RR 1pf	700	17¾	17¼	17¾	
27¼	9		Evans Products	1200	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	18
			—F—					
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	27¼	27	27¼	26½
11	7	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	10	8½	8½	8½	
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	100	15	15	15	14½
22	8½		Foster-Wheeler	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	
17¼	6¼		Foundation	300	9¼	9	9¼	8¾
17½	8¼		Fox Film A	200	11½	11½	11½	10¼
50⅜	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	100	30	30	30	29¾
33½	14		Fuller pr pf	10	19¾	19¾	19¾	
19⅜	5		Fuller 2pf	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
			—G—					
11½	5⅜		Gen Am Inv	200	7½	7½	7½	
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	100	33	33	33	33
23½	12		Gen Asphalt	300	17½	17½	17½	17
10⅛	5⅜		Gen Bronze	300	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	400	19	18⅜	19	18½
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
36⅛	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1000	30	29⅞	30	30
1¾	1/2		Gen Gas & E A	300	3/8	5/8	3/8	3/8
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	200	57	57	57	
42	24⅜	1	Gen Motors	13500	30	29⅜	30	29⅛
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	101½	101⅜	101⅜	100¼
6⅝	3½		Gen Out Ad	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5⅝	2⅛		Gen Pub Service	200	2½	2½	2½	
3⅝	1		Gen Realty	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11½
28⅜	15⅝	1f	Glidden	600	24⅝	24¼	24½	24⅜
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	20	103	103	103	
9½	3¾		Gobel (Adolf)	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	300	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¼
18	8		Goodrich	1500	11	10½	10¾	10
41⅜	18½		Goodyear	2300	23	22	23	21¾
4½	1½		Graham Paige	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8¾	4		Grand Union	400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	300	32	32	32	32½
40⅝	80	1	Grant (WT)	200	34¼	34¼	34¼	
32½	12¼		Great Nor pf	600	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	14¾
15½	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	100	11	11	11	11⅛
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	400	31	30½	30½	30⅜
115¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	20	113½	113½	113½	
			—H—					
8½	3½		Hahn Dept Sto	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
52¾	25¼		Hahn D S pf	200	35¼	35¼	35¼	
9¾	3½		Hall Printing	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	60	99	99	99	
24¾	13	.50b	Harbison Walker	200	15	15	15	15
6¾	1¼		Hayes Body	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
81⅝	50	3	Hercules Powder	300	72⅛	71⅜	72½	71⅞
23¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	300	19	18⅞	19	
6⅞	2⅝		Houdaille Her B	200	4	4	4	4
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	700	55⅞	54½	55¾	54½
24½	6⅛		Hudson Motor	3400	8½	8	8½	8
7¼	6⅞		Hupp Motors	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜		Ill Central	1300	17½	16½	17½	16¼
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	400	23¾	22⅜	23¾	22⅜
19¾	35	.25	Inland Steel	300	39	39	39	39
14⅝	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	1300	14¼	13¼	14	13¼
6⅛	2		Int Agr Corp	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
12⅛	4½	.20	Int Carriers	400	6¼	6	6¼	
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	2300	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜
9⅛	3¾		Int Hydroelec	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	5000	25⅛	24⅞	25	24⅞
6½	2		Int Pap&Pow A	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
2¾	1		Int Pap&Pow C	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
24⅞	8½		Int Pap¾P pf	400	11½	11½	11½	11
32	21	1½	Int Salt	100	31½	31½	31½	
17¾	7½		Int Tel & Tel	1300	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9¾
16⅜	3½		Interstate Dept S	300	11¾	11	11¾	11
			—J—					
52	33	3	Jewel Tea	100	46½	46½	46½	47½
66⅜	39		Johns Manville	2200	47½	46½	47½	46⅜
77	45		Jones & L'llin pf	10	48½	48½	48½	
			—K—					
18½	13⅞	.50	Kayser (J) & Co	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
4½	1¼		Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	3		Kelly-Sp 6% pf	100	8	8	8	
21¼	11⅝	.50	Kelvinator Corp	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¼
23½	16	.15b	Kennecott Cop	3900	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	19
7¼	3		Kinney & Co	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
22¾	13⅛	.80	Kresge	800	18¼	18	18¼	17⅞
7¼	2½		Kresge Dept S	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
23⅜	23¼	1*	Kroger Groc & B	300	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	28½
			—L—					
63½	20		Laclede Gas StL	1000	22	22	22	22
14½	7	.40	Lee Rubber	400	9¾	9	9¾	9
5	2½		Lehigh Val Coal	900	3⅛	3	3	
16⅜	5		Lehigh V Coal pf	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	
21¼	9½		Lehigh Val RR	200	12⅛	12	12⅛	11⅜
43⅞	25¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	700	19⅛	28¾	29⅛	28⅞
26½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	200	22	22	22	21⅝
35⅜	16⅛	1*	Liquid Carbonic	100	23	23	23	23
35⅛	20⅜	1	Loew's Inc	1800	28⅜	27¾	28	27⅛
44¾	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	40	40	40	
62½	41	3b	Louisville & N	100	42	42	42	
			**—M

Commerce and Finance

United States Exports in July Are Well Above Year Ago

Business and Industry

American Exports During July Well Above 1933 Total

Aggregate for 7 Months Make Still Better Comparison

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Exports of American goods totaled $161,786,571 during July as compared with $144,108,767 during July a year ago, it was reported today by the Commerce Department.

During the same month imports were $127,341,977 as compared with $142,980,034.

For the seven months ending with July 31 exports totaled $1,197,856,915 as compared with $813,438,098 in 1933 and imports totaled $990,671,102 compared with $735,071,510.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in its review of business affairs, said today the trade figures for the first half of the year suggested the United States "has been having more than its proportionate share in the increase of physical volume of trade among all countries."

It said our exports in the first six months "brought us 55 per cent more dollars than in the corresponding part of 1933" while the imports "cost us but 40 per cent more dollars" and the physical volume of both increased.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—A study of the export figures for July just released by the Department of Commerce show that as compared with June, exports to 20 of the 40 principal countries declined, while imports from 22 foreign countries fell off. Compared with a year ago, however, only nine countries took less of American goods. These were Canada, United Kingdom, Japan, China, France, Germany, Belgium, Brazil and Cuba.

Value of export and import trade during July with principal countries compared with July, 1933, is as follows:

Exports	July, 1933	July, 1934
Argentina	$3,412,544	$3,691,813
Australia	2,257,005	4,983,784
Belgium	3,509,993	3,500,280
Brazil	2,325,497	3,215,510
British India	1,456,065	1,954,956
British Malaya	199,473	406,091
British S. Africa	1,662,771	5,847,478
Canada	20,922,500	26,761,023
Central America	3,104,783	3,531,702
Chile	455,778	813,713
China	4,267,420	6,861,902
Colombia	1,521,077	1,778,518
Cuba	2,584,266	3,116,609
Czechoslovakia	79,563	242,828
Denmark	824,554	972,057
Dominican Republic	393,602	418,713
Ecuador	146,028	219,041
Egypt	304,191	560,049
Finland	227,268	490,904
France	8,582,933	6,378,968
Germany	11,234,707	7,702,554
Greece	138,173	304,892
Hong Kong	613,990	787,863
Irish Free State	396,007	463,926
Italy	4,740,773	4,274,525
Japan	15,046,473	12,811,701
Mexico	3,528,111	4,762,168
Netherlands E. Indies	561,076	865,644
Netherlands	3,453,475	3,512,109
New Zealand	792,315	1,440,882
Norway	453,805	838,726
Peru	413,885	1,031,559
Philippine Islands	3,849,430	3,842,527
Soviet Russia in Europe	2,605,025	1,403,997
Spain	2,854,338	1,642,802
Sweden	1,670,915	2,369,187
Switzerland	666,198	610,301
United Kingdom	24,705,381	24,380,480
Uruguay	287,982	427,989
Venezuela	897,665	1,873,885
Imports		
Argentina	4,036,554	1,965,247
Australia	977,464	802,520
Belgium	1,891,984	2,161,029
Brazil	6,427,085	6,678,493
British India	3,064,106	4,781,372
British Malaya	6,304,264	10,516,957
British S. Africa	282,968	399,840
Canada	19,382,635	18,269,818
Central America	1,645,625	1,884,898
Chile	759,716	1,880,293
China	3,936,836	4,004,275
Colombia	3,611,457	3,832,153
Cuba	5,949,840	6,121,865
Czechoslovakia	1,183,624	1,293,488
Denmark	182,187	105,343
Dominican Republic	355,114	369,295
Ecuador	175,532	199,881
Egypt	562,622	541,291
Finland	833,874	876,573
France	3,825,371	3,575,203
Germany	7,467,185	5,280,717
Greece	212,950	118,640
Hongkong	402,394	288,624
Irish Free State	62,514	22,369
Italy	3,518,213	2,413,753
Japan	14,420,344	9,014,755
Mexico	2,487,129	2,959,897
Netherland E. Indies	3,124,667	3,508,495
Netherlands	2,609,260	2,172,484
New Zealand	485,564	521,121
Norway	1,415,136	1,298,515
Peru	604,440	619,122
Philippine Islands	13,409,228	2,823,088
S. Russia in Europe	795,408	1,472,903
Spain	1,297,216	1,344,845
Sweden	3,010,446	3,085,973
Switzerland	1,201,736	960,411
United Kingdom	12,580,356	9,573,468
Uruguay	641,575	303,754
Venezuela	1,100,169	1,530,774

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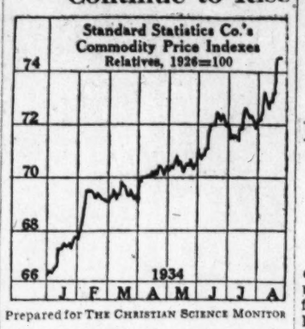
Commodity Prices Continue to Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COMMODITY prices have followed an almost continuous upward trend since the first of the year.

Note that almost every slight decline on the chart has been followed within a few weeks by a sharp rise to a new peak.

The advance has been concentrated in the farm products group.

National Foreign Trade Convention Meets Next Month

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept 5—The twenty-first National Foreign Trade Convention is expected to discuss problems this year that hold probably greater interest than at any previous period in the history of these national gatherings.

The complexity of conditions affecting the foreign trade of the United States and the necessity of increased efforts for expansion of this trade as a stabilizing influence on national economy and as a factor indispensable to the success of national recovery measures, lend themselves to a lively program that will embrace every important aspect of national economy and overseas commerce.

The council will hold the convention in New York on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 and 2. It is expected that about 1500 delegates from every state in the union will assemble.

In issuing the invitation to the convention, Mr. James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, said:

"Recovery of our foreign markets, as a factor essential to national prosperity, directs attention to the efforts of our Government to stimulate our trade abroad by means of bilateral negotiations designed to establish reciprocal trade agreements with other countries on the basis of a mutually profitable exchange of commodities.

"The task devolving upon the United States, of making its commercial policies a potent instrument for the restoration of a world economy based upon a recognition of the law of the interdependence of nations, promises succcess not only by reason of the bargaining powers possessed by our nation, but also because of the futility of national recovery measures which aim at self-containment. Countries which have proceeded far along the road of economic isolation are realizing more and more the vital importance of foreign trade to the recovery and strengthening of their national economy."

Exchange Moves To Facilitate Corporate Stock Registration

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Continuing its efforts to have all of its companies, having listed securities, register under the Securities and Exchange Commission rules before Sept. 13, the deadline, the New York Stock Exchange announced yesterday its plan to further facilitate filing of applications. It was contained in a fourth appeal sent to the companies that they no longer delay the filing of their applications.

A letter sent out yesterday to listed companies who have not yet applied, signed by J. M. B. Hoxsie, executive assistant to the committee on stock list, says that the exchange will now supply information required for registration, leaving only checking and signing to the individual company.

Up to last Thursday only 200 applications from a total of 1412 listed issues had been reached by the Stock Exchange.

Failures During August Remain at Low Level

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—The number of business failures in the United States for August was slightly above that for July, but was below the total for any other month in 14 years, according to a report from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

The trifling increase in the number of failures over July is without significance, as the report shows a further reduction in the amount of liabilities.

With the exception of July, the number of business defaults in August was the lowest for any month back to October, 1920. The record shows 929 failures during the past month. In July there were 912 such defaults; but, on account of the Independence Day holiday, that month had one less business day than August last year.

Total liabilities reported for August this year were $18,459,903. These figures compare with $19,325,517 for July and $42,776,049 in August, 1933, and $77,031,212 in August, 1933.

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Taxes Now Absorb Third of Income, Asserts Executive

Head of National Association Makes Suggestions to Relieve Burden

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Regardless of whether or not a person pays property or income taxes directly, from 30 to 35 cents out of every dollar he spends goes to pay taxes, says Robert E. Lund, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The cost of property taxes are included in rent; sales taxes are included in the price of gasoline, and certain so-called luxuries; and corporation property and income taxes, license fees and the taxes levied on electrical power, on gas, on railroad and motor transportation are included in the prices of other commodities.

Such "hidden taxes" are deceptive, Mr. Lund believes, and they are partly responsible for the fact that taxes in this country amount to one-third of our income. Mr. Lund's views are given in a pamphlet, "Hidden Taxes," distributed by the Public Affairs Council, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York.

"Drive into a filling station," Mr. Lund suggests. "Ask for 10 gallons of gasoline and a quart of oil. Tell the attendant to put water in the radiator and check the tires. While he's busy, stroll over to the counter and buy some luxury article that is taxed. Come back, pay the bill, and in less than five minutes you have paid three separate taxes on your expenditure of less than $2.50.

"Depending upon the state and city, you have paid in taxes from 40 cents to $1.10 on the gasoline; from two to seven cents on the oil, and from six to nine cents on the luxury, a total of 35 to 50 percent on your purchase.

"'Well,' you console yourself, 'at least I wasn't taxed on the air.' But weren't you taxed for the air? Let's see. The filling station proprietor paid either a sales tax or its equivalent on the air compressor plus a tax on the electricity to operate it. Quite naturally he passes both the direct and the indirect—the open and hidden—taxes on to you. They are part of his cost of doing business."

Mr. Lund believes school costs can be reduced, since in 1880 they averaged only $5 per pupil, whereas today they are $109, and he thinks many of the emergency expenditures of the Federal Government could be reduced. He says England's recovery has equalled ours with few such expenditures. Finally, he suggests cutting governmental personnel and salaries and postponing the federal development of electric power until it is needed.

Professor Sprague To Give Free Course On Money Problems

A free course in Monetary Policies and Problems by Dr. O. W. M. Sprague, Harvard Professor of Banking and Finance, is announced today by officials of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

Instruction will be by means of lectures, assigned reading, and discussions of selected cases. The course is limited to such men as satisfy the school that their business experience and training will permit them to profit from the work. Application blanks will be sent upon request to anyone who is interested, request for which should be sent on or before September 20, to the Dean of the Harvard Business School.

Professor Sprague, former advisor to the Bank of England, will discuss in his course the conditions and policies which influence the demand for credit, its supply and its cost. Among other things discussed, will be interest rates, the functioning of the gold standard, the foreign exchanges, central bank discount policies and open market operations, the possibilities of a managed currency, and finally economic stability and price stability in so far as that may be attained through banking action.

The first meeting will be on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock. Thereafter, with the exception of the regular school holidays, meetings will be on Mondays and Wednesdays from 12 to 1 o'clock in Room 121, Baker Library. This opportunity is available every year for one course in the school, due to the generosity of the late George H. Leatherbee, who left a bequest for this purpose in 1913.

Steel Mill Activity Drops Still Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—The operating rate of steel companies will be 18.4 per cent of capacity for this week, it is estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute. This is the lowest rate recorded since the weekly rates have been posted and is said to be about as low as operations were at the height of the depression, although cognizance is taken of the Labor Day holiday.

Argentina's Wheat Crop 285,729,900 Bushels

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Ministry of Agriculture announces that the official forecast for the 1933-34 wheat crop was 7,787,000 metric tons — approximately 285,792,900 bushels.

The estimate indicated that this year's crop, the quality of which was described as good, would be the highest ever registered in Argentina with the exception of the crop year 1928-29 when 9,499,000 metric tons —about 348,500,000 bushels—was harvested.

Today's forecast, the second of the year, was 815,000 metric tons above the estimate made in December,

Sees Salvation of Utilities Through Further Rate Cuts

Poor's Says Voluntary Reductions Best Way Out, Since This Action Meets Politicians' and Consumers' Demands and Generally Expands Gross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—The salvation of public utility companies lies not in the status quo but in voluntarily offering further rate reductions, says the latest issue of Poor's Review. This, the service points out, is true because the reductions not only meet the demands of politicians and customers but generally result in increased sales.

The statement says in part:

"If the utility companies had always sold their product at the same price to everybody, the utility system would never have enjoyed its tremendous growth. Relatively high prices to householders for small purchases permitted low prices to industrial customers for large purchases. Thus the average revenue from domestic sales is now 5.39 cents per k. w. h. contrasted to an approximate revenue from sales of all other electricity of 2 cents per k. w. h.

"The satisfaction of the tremendous industrial demand for low cost juice enabled the utility companies to develop hydroelectric power on a big scale. This in turn enabled the utility companies to reduce rates for household use itself. Thus the average revenue per kilowatt hour for residential use of 5.39 cents in June, 1934, was about 20 per cent below the rate in 1920. The householder, therefore, cannot logically object to the principal of the multiple-pricing system. And the utility managements are quite right in claiming that universal and unplanned rate reductions for household current to the average industrial rate would ruin the industry and would in turn be no boon to residential consumers.

Needs More Gross Dollars

"The unrelenting pressure in all parts of the country to reduce rates has been directed primarily at residential rates. Championing the cause of the manufacturers is no way to get votes. Anyway, the manufacturer does have a weapon of his own: if the rates are too high, he can manufacture his own power or use some other form of energy.

"The only salvation of the public utility companies is increased gross dollars. Rate reductions do not necessarily result in a reduction in gross dollars; but without doubt, the sum total of all rate reductions during the past few years have reduced dollar intake.

"Rate reductions are no new phenomenon of the depression. They have been a political shibboleth for years: utility companies have themselves many times voluntarily reduced rates. But there are rate reductions and rate reductions. The politician admires all rate reductions that effect immediate savings to householders; the utility management only those that will stimulate demand and increase net operating profit.

Reductions Are Necessary

Neither side is all wrong or all right. Many utility companies have stuck to old rate structures and have made no attempt to introduce new and lower rate schedules except where they felt that gross would immediately be stimulated. It is generally conceded that to really exploit the potential market for household energy, it will be necessary to reduce rates materially. And often public utility companies must wait some time before the public takes full advantage of reduced rates. This means that no matter how ingeniously the rate schedules are made, the utility company often must endure a period in which increased sales are not translated into increased profits.

Perhaps the outstanding sales development of the depression has been the marketing of electrical refrigerators. From a volume point of view this industry has known no depression. Sales of these kilowatt-eating devices have been the single most important factor in stimulating residential sales of electricity. Refrigerator consumption has become a very important element of total residential consumption, and without this bolstering influence, residential consumption would be considerably below 1931. Therefore, with increasing prosperity, residential consumption for ordinary uses should increase materially.

Refrigerators Big Factor

The sale of refrigerators and other household electrical equipment, such as stoves and water heaters, has been the result in part of lowered rates. The more progressive utility companies have encouraged customer-purchase by offering attractive rates. The salvation of public utility companies lies not in the status quo, but in voluntarily offering further rate reductions. This is true because the legislative or commission-forced rate cut often is a blanket cut resulting only in a diminution of gross dollars. But the well planned voluntary cut will bring in more gross dollars and may satisfy the demands of customers and politicians.

We believe that the market for household equipment—and we mean refrigerators, stoves, and heaters, not toasters and irons—has barely been tapped. We believe that the private utility companies will successfully participate in the exploitation of this market before the Government, through the TVA and other agencies, shows the way. We believe that in this way the utilities will successfully meet the politician-instigated rate cut. The consumer will benefit. He will receive the benefits sooner because the utilities need prodding.

The addition of depression-lost business plus new sales at lower rates will, in our opinion, spell more gross dollars. There will be a sufficient increase in gross dollars we believe to offset the permanent increase in costs. But never do we believe the utilities will earn the percentage on invested capital that they did in the past.

News Notes—The Orient

Tung Oil—Tung oil exports to the United States from Hankow in May totaled 7,648,000 pounds, the largest monthly total this year, and compare with 4,674,000 pounds for April. Total tung oil exports from Hankow in May amounted to 9,268,000 pounds, as compared with 6,754,000 pounds for the preceding month. Exports to Europe for May totaled 1,620,000 pounds, compared with 1,280,000 pounds during April.

Japan's Tuna—A report from Tokyo indicates that the canned tuna-fish pack by Japanese canneries this year will fall far below the level of the 1933 pack, which totaled 602,000 cases. The Japan Tinned Tuna Packers' Association issued production figures covering the first six months of this year, revealing that the pack of canned tuna during this period amounted to only 101,220 cases. The decrease in the pack is attributed by the Japanese to the scarcity of tuna fish in Japanese waters, and by the United States Commercial Attaché to unsuccessful negotiation with Californian interests regarding rates to the United States. The United States imported 93,400 cases in the first six months of this year.

Philippine Overseas Trade—During the first quarter of this year the overseas trade of the Philippines showed substantial improvement compared with the like period last year. A survey from Manila shows the total value of the island's trade in the quarter to be 135,504,074 pesos, an increase of 43,400,000 pesos over the 1933 quarter. Exports totaled 87,272,485 pesos, and imports 48,231,585, registering increases, respectively, of 28,836,553 pesos and 14,586,165 pesos over the 1933 period. The balance of trade for the quarter in favor of the Philippines was 29,040,896 pesos, as compared with a favorable balance in the 1933 quarter of 24,790,512 pesos. (The Philippine peso equals 50 cents.)

Philippine Slum Clearance—Sponsored by the Philippine Government, a slum-clearance program is under way in Manila, according to the Commerce Department. A demonstration area has been set apart in Tondo, one of the three business districts of Manila. Houses have been constructed at a cost of about 250 pesos each. It has been found, however, that a sanitary and comfortable home of the typical barrio type can be constructed for 150 pesos. Native interest in housing demonstration work has been very keen, and an increasingly large number of applications for houses are being received from families in the slum districts.

New Philippine Industry—The growing of Chinese hemp and fiber plants in the Philippines—not to be confused with Manila hemp—on an extensive scale in order to meet the demand of rayon and textile factories in Japan is being urged by leading Japanese business interests, according to information received by the Commerce Department from its Manila office. An industry of this kind, the report points out, has bright prospects in the islands because Japan needs an unlimited supply of these materials which she does not grow and must import. Chinese hemp is used in the manufacture of finer textile cloths.

Singapore to London via Motor—The possibility of direct road connections between British Malaya and Calais, France, is indicated in a report from the Trade Commissioner in Singapore. According to the report, the use of the automobile from India via the international route from Calais to Damascus is becoming more frequent. Favorable progress is being made on road improvement from Damascus to Calcutta, with a branch road from Damascus to Cape Town, and on the work of extending the Calcutta section to Siam and Indo-China.

Manchuria's Import Trade—Imports into Manchuria during 1933 exceeded exports to a greater extent than during any other year in the history of the area, says a United States Commerce Department report. The excess of imports over exports amounted to 93,614,000 Manchurian yen, or, in United States currency, $23,207,000. This unusual situation, it is pointed out, was caused mainly by a large decrease in the value of beans and bean products. Added to this factor is the substantial increase in such staple imports as cotton piece goods, wheat flour, iron and steel products and petroleum products. With the exception of motor vehicles, which are chiefly of United States origin, Japanese products hold the predominant position in the Manchurian import trade.

Business in Most Sections of Wool Mart Still Quiet

Interest Chiefly in Foreign Markets—Government Buys Sheep

Trading in the wool market is confined largely to piecing-out old orders or to sampling for the coming lightweight season. While the wool manufacturing division of the textile industry seems unlikely to be affected much by the current strike, it is not conducive to the placing of orders for piecegoods.

Here and there, occasional small orders are being placed for wool goods, more especially for specialty lines rather than staple worsteds or woolens.

Possibly the greatest strength in the situation lies in the fact that wool machinery is operating at a low rate and has been slowly decreasing all the year. Reported consumption for the month of July, covering fully 95 per cent of the consumptive capacity of the country, shows only 15,500,000 pounds of wool consumed in condition, aside from carpet wool, which amounted to about 6,300,000 pounds. These figures show that consumption has fallen to a low ebb and this is further borne out by the report on wool machinery activity for July, which shows an increase of 13 idle mills for the month, as well as a decrease in operating machinery.

So far as worsted wools are concerned, there has been comparatively little business done in the local market or, in fact, in any of the eastern markets. There has been a little business done, also, in wools and by-products suited to the needs of the woolen mills. The demand for by-products including thread and other wastes and noils is less active. Some fairly good fine noils have been sold around 47@48 cents with the really choice lots still held at 53@55 cents.

Interest, at the present time, is centered chiefly on the foreign markets. The first series of the season in the Sydney, Australia, market, commenced on Monday, with prices if anything slightly under the closing level at Brisbane last week. Japan was continuing to be the chief buyer of wool, with England and the Continental buyers operating sparingly.

The offering left much to be desired, as is usual, in an early season offering and there was little suitable for this country had American buyers been inclined to operate.

It is expected that the buying of sheep and angora goats out of the drought areas of the West will commence during the present week. A program has been adopted whereby the Government will purchase female animals one year old or older at $2 a head for sheep and $1.40 for goats. It is expected that the total purchases will exceed the 5,000,000 head originally specified. This situation, should it eventuate, would have a tendency to strengthen prices for wool very materially.

Nonferrous Metal Mart Featured By Activity in Lead

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Lead has been the most active of the nonferrous metals. Sales for August delivery had been 35,000 tons, the best in a year, though it is presumed that deliveries on much of this has been postponed until September. Purchases of week before last were 8000 tons, or twice normal, while it is quite possible that sales of the past week will amount to 5000 tons. Whereas the American Smelting & Refinisg Company has reduced the price $1 a ton on Friday of the preceding week, the old price was restored on Monday. Quotations at the week's close were 3.75 cents a pound, New York, and 3.60 cents, East St. Louis.

The general price trends of metals was slightly downward. Zinc was reduced $1 a ton to 4.20 cents a pound, East St. Louis, though the metal was firmer at this lower price. Zinc ore production in the tri-state district in a recent week at over 8000 tons was the largest since 1930.

Copper was dull both here and in Europe, with prices steady. Tin closed the week at 51⅝ cents a pound, the lowest in at least a month, falling sterling exchange having been responsible.

Bank-Housing Liaison Officers Are Appointed

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—The American Bankers Association announces appointment of liaison officers by state bankers associations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas and Missouri to act in promoting cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration in home modernization loans.

The appointees are:

Pennsylvania—C. A. McClintock, Pittsburgh.

Ohio—C. E. Burnham, Columbia.

Texas—R. L. Thornton, Dallas, and R. C. Martin, Fort Worth.

Missouri—Wood Netherland, St. Louis.

Changes of liaison officers for Maine and North Carolina also were announced. Paul P. Brown, Raleigh, replaces S. S. Lawrence in North Carolina, and George J. Wallingford, Lewiston, replaces G. Harrison Kennard in Maine.

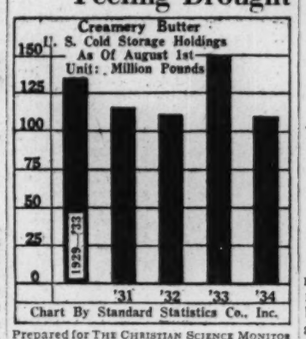
Foreign Bonds Decline 1.95 Per Cent in August

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—According to the Foreign Bond Associates' index of 50 representative issues, foreign bonds declined 1.95 per cent during August, dropping from 55.85 on July 31 to 54.76 on Aug. 31.

The 16 South American issues in the index appreciated 10.75 per cent during the month. The 30 European issues declined 6.39 per cent, while the four Asiatic issues declined 1.40 per cent.

Dairy Products Feeling Drought



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN ADDITION to widespread crop destruction, the prevailing western drought is exerting a vital influence on dairy products.

Cold storage holdings of butter on Aug. 1 amounted to 108,742,000 pounds, compared with 150,934,000 pounds last year and an average for the five preceding years of 134,597,000 pounds.

It is evident that supplies are insufficient to counterbalance the effects of the smaller production in prospect.

Predict Gold Bloc Will Abandon The Old Gold Standard

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Early abandonment of the gold standard by those countries which are still adhering to the old valuation of their currencies may be expected within the very near future, in the opinion of E. V. Jaeger of Redmond & Co He emphasizes that the recent fluctuations in the international exchange markets presages such action in a statement today.

"Declaration of an embargo on the yellow metal by those countries still on the gold standard," Mr Jaeger states "will result in the lifting of the pressure against commodities and wages, which development in turn should result in an immediate world-wide inflationary movement and eventually have a stabilizing effect in later developments. It has long been felt that complete abandonment of the gold standard by all countries of the world is necessary before any conference of nations could be held for the purpose of stabilizing currencies.

"The recent persistent weakness of sterling exchange," Mr. Jaeger states, "is resulting in pressure being brought against both Holland and Belgium currencies, which one or both countries may not be able to withstand beyond the very near future. In addition, the tendency of the dollar to follow sterling is further aggravating the strain. While the release of gold by the United States Government to the gold bloc countries is mitigating the strain, it is not substantially bolstering the dollar in the international markets.

"Hence the hoarding of gold in the countries of the gold bloc is again gathering momentum because of two factors, one is distrust of the franc in relation to the position of our dollar, and second, the pressure against gold resulting from the weakness in sterling."

"Consequently abandonment of the gold standard by all countries is an early possibility. Therefore it may be only a question of a short time before the forces which caused the inflationary rise in this country last year may be witnessed on a world-wide scale."

More Gold Produced In July Than June

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—World production of gold in July totaled 2,229,000 fine ounces compared with 2,190,000 in June and 2,250,000 in May, the American Bureau of Metals Statistics reported today.

Production in the United States in July was 250,000 ounces compared with 236,000 in June and 243,000 in May.

Canada's output amounted to 244,000 compared with 243,000 in June and 260,000 in May. South African production in July aggregated 876,000 ounces.

Senator Puts 1934 Cotton Crop at $850,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 5—Higher prices and rental and benefit payments to growers will raise the value of the 1934 cotton crop to more than $850,000,000, or $400,000,000, more than was received for the staple in 1932, Senator John H. Bankhead declared in addressing the Alabama Merchants Association here.

In addition to the extra cash from cotton, the Senator pointed out, farmers will also have the use of crops produced on the acreage formerly devoted to cotton but this year planted to other farm products.

In Alabama alone, he said, more than 20,000,000 additional bushels of corn will be raised, with an approximate market value of $20,000,000.

Service on Chile's Foreign Debt Linked With Nitrate

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 5 (By U. P.)—Resumption of service on Chile's 2,500,000,000-peso foreign long-term debt will be linked with markets for nitrate and copper, the United Press learned today.

The basis of Finance Minister Gistavo Ross' scheme shortly to be sent to Congress lies on the fact that the loans were granted on the former strength of Chile's main sources of revenue—nitrate and copper monopolies. Mr. Ross believes the lending nations, chiefly United States and Great Britain, should stimulate and facilitate such imports now. Chile would turn over state revenues from copper and nitrate to the Sinking Fund Bank, and the income on the bonds in foreign currency serving the debt.

Nationalization Of Silver Seen As a Deterrent

Will Tend to Keep Capital in Hiding, Says National City Bank

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—The immediate results of the new silver nationalization program appear to be unimportant, inasmuch as the amount of additional currency which the program calls for is comparatively small, states the National City Bank in its September review.

"An unfortunate consequence, however, of the new silver measures has been to make investors more uncertain about the currency," it declares. "This has a tendency to keep capital in hiding, and it has been a factor in the reaction of the government bond market."

Rise in New Money

The review estimates that private stocks of silver subject to Government order amount to 100,000,000 ounces, the taking over of which at 50.01 cents an ounce would mean the issuance of approximately $50,000,000 of new money. "In addition," it says, "the issuance of silver certificates against the 62,000,000 ounces of silver already in the Treasury at $1.29 an ounce—the legal coinage ratio—would call for approximately $80,000,000 of such certificates. This, together with the $50,000,000, would mean $130,000,000 of new money in all.

"Inasmuch as the total money in circulation already amounts to $5,300,000,000, it will be seen that another $130,000,000, or 2.5 per cent of the total, would not affect the situation very much.

"Moreover, since the currency already in circulation is adequate for the needs of trade, it is unlikely that these additional issues can be kept in circulation. Unless there is a pickup in business they will either be promptly redeposited in the banks and retired from circulation, or they will force an equivalent amount of other types of money into retirement. In either case, the redundant currency, coming back to the banks, would be deposited by them in the Reserve Banks, with the effect of increasing still further the excess reserves.

Will Not Alter Situation

"Since the excess reserves of all banks already amount to something over $2,000,000,000, the raising of this total by another $130,000,000 would not alter the situation materially.

"It is estimated that in order to build up our monetary stock of silver to the level of one-fourth silver to three-fourths gold, as directed in the silver legislation of last summer, it will be necessary to acquire approximately 1,300,000,000 ounces of silver, of which possibly a billion would have to be purchased abroad," the review continues. "At the present world price of 50 cests an ounce, this would cost $500,000,000 and the cost would increase in step with any increase in the price of silver that might occur under stimulus of the buying program."

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Herbert Hoover &	Baseball, Braves-	Organ recital from
5:15	"Skipper Jim".......	Irvin S. Cobb,	Pittsburgh game..	local studio......
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Los Angeles.....	Melody Mart......	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Male quartet......	Yankee Singers....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Education news.......	Evening Tattler:	News Service......	"Buck Rogers" sk.
6:15	Baseball résumé......	sketches; music..	Sports; news review	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports; features.....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round,	Musical programs..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	popular program.	Tennis summaries
7:00	Sketch; news; Spir-	Studio chorus.....	Local dance music.	Baseball; news....
7:15	itual Singers........	Gene and Glenn....	Sketch; soloist....	Political talk.....
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch...	After Dinner Re-	Song Album.......	Golf lesson........
7:45	Frank Buck..........	vue: vocal; music.	Boake Carter, news	Jacobson Ensemble
8:00	Crime Clues: network	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloist; orch...	ERA Civic Or-
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	Steeden Orchestra	Edwin C. Hill.......	chestra concert...
8:30	Igor Gorin, baritone..	Popular soloists &	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Max Dolin's Orchestra	orchestra	soloist; orchestra.	dramatic sketch..
9:00	Motion Picture Pro-	Town Hall To-	Mickey Cochrane..	Local dance music.
9:15	ducers and Distrib...	night: Fred Allen;	Detroit Symphony	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	"First America's Cup	soloists; players	Orchestra, Victor	Local dance music.
9:45	Races," dram. sketch	and orchestra....	Kolar, conductor.	Baseball; news....
10:00	Dennis King; orch....	Guy Lombardo &	Program to & from	Hughie Connor &
10:15	Finals in the "Queen	his orchestra.....	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30	of the Air" contest	"Other Americas,"	Jacobson Ensemble	"Crusade Against
10:45	from local talent....	E. L. Tomlinson...	Rhymster; scores..	Crime," sketch...
11:00	Reports; soloist......	Forecasts; reports.	News Service......	Nick Lucas; orch..
11:15	Voice of Romance....	NBC dance music.	Henry Busse and	Sign off..........
11:30	Don Bestor and his	National Forum:	his orchestra......	
11:45	dance orchestra.....	NBC speaker......	CBS dance music......	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

After Luncheon

1:15 WNAC, Advertising Club: "Can Industry Regulate Advertising?" Prof. Edward H. Gardner.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "Stones of History," dramatic program.
2:30 WNAC, Four Nations celebration at Niagara; British day.
3:00 WBZ, Lafayette-Marne Day celebration, from West Point, N. Y.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Pittsburgh game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; Grace Moore, soprano; Lou Holtz; Brad Browne and Al Llewelyn, comedy and songs; dramatic sketch.
8:00 WAAB, Brookline Outdoor Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor.
8:15 WNAC, "Comments on Current Topics," Dr. Walter B. Pitkin.
9:00 WNAC, Bar X Days and Nights," dramatic sketch; soloists.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat; Charles Winninger; Lanny Ross; Conrad Thibault; Muriel Wilson; Annette Hanshaw; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Program from Buenos Aires; anniversary of opening of Radio Splendide; soloist; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Artists' Revue; soloists; piano team; instrumentalists.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Helen Jepson, soprano; vocal ensemble; Ramona; King's Men quartet.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood; guest soloists; orchestra; sketch.
10:30 WBZ, Echoes of the Palisades; Archer Gibson, organist; string trio.
12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra, Frank Laird Waller, conductor.

Pittman Wins Nomination Of Democrats in Nevada

RENO, Nev., Sept. 5 (AP)—Senator Key Pittman holds the indorsement of Nevada Democrats today for another term in the Senate, where he has given 22 years of continuous service.

Against his first primary opposition since 1912, the chairman of the important Senate Foreign Relations Committee outdistanced two opponents in yesterday's election on the basis of returns, complete and incomplete, from 152 of the State's 346 precincts. State Engineer George W. Malone, former vice-commander of the American Legion, will be Senator Pittman's opponent in November, it appeared from a tabulation of the same precincts.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight and Thursday; becoming cloudy and threatening late Thursday; moderate southwest to west winds, probably shifting to easterly.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; cooler in the north portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat cooler tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness followed by rain Thursday night and possibly on the south coast Thursday afternoon; cooler on the coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and cooler tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and cooler, followed by rain Thursday night and possibly on the coast Thursday afternoon.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest or west winds shifting to northeast or east over the south portion and partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday, followed by rain over the south portion Thursday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	79	New Orleans	68	80
Bermuda	78	86	New York	70	80
Chicago	58	66	Norfolk	72	84
Denver	62	88	Philadelphia	68	84
Helena	50	80	St. Louis	60	74
Jacksonville	74	86	St. Paul	56	74
Kansas City	58	82	San Francisco	54	68
Los Angeles	64	84	Washington	66	86
Miami	80	88			

A—9 a.m., eastern daylight time, Sept. 5.
B—Maximum, Sept. 4

High Tides at Boston

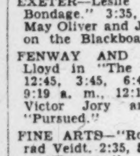
Wednesday, 9:57 p.m., D.S.T. Height, 9ft.
Thursday, 10:28 a.m., D.S.T. Height, 8.3ft.

Light all vehicles at 7:43 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Movies

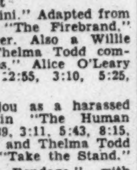


METROPOLITAN—Shirley Temple, Gary Cooper and Carole Lombard in "Now and Forever." On the stage Al Norman heads the vaudeville bill. Sevitzky's orchestra is back from vacation. 10:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:20, 5:40, 8:10, 10:40.

EXETER—Leslie Howard in "Of Human Bondage." 3:35, 6:25, 9:15. Also Edna May Oliver and James Gleason in "Murder on the Blackboard."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Harold Lloyd in "The Cat's Paw." Fenway at 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount at 9:19 a. m., 12:19, 3:19, 6:19, 9:19. Also Victor Jory and Rosemary Ames in "Pursued."

FINE ARTS—"Rome Express," with Conrad Veidt. 2:35, 5:35, 8:40. Also Anna Sten in "Trapeze."

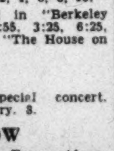


ORPHEUM—Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island," with Wallace Beery, Jackie Cooper, Lewis Stone, Otto Kruger and Lionel Barrymore. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

STATE — Fredric March and Constance Bennett in "The Affairs of Cellini." Adapted from the stage production, "The Firebrand," by Edwin Justus Mayer. Also a Willie Whopper cartoon, a Thelma Todd comedy and "Goofy Movies." Alice O'Leary sings on the stage. 12:55, 3:10, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50.

BOSTON—Adolphe Menjou as a harassed theatrical producer in "The Human Side." 10:07 a. m., 12:39, 3:11, 5:43, 8:15, 10:47. Also Jack LaRue and Thelma Todd in a newspaper story, "Take the Stand."

UPTOWN—"Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard. 2:21, 5, 7:39, 10:18. Also "Murder on the Blackboard."



KEITH'S — Ann Harding in "The Fountain," with Brian Aherne and Paul Lukas. Adapted from the novel by Charles Morgan. Also short Technicolor feature, "La Cucaracha," with the Hungarian dancer, Steffi Duna. Don Alvarado and Paul Porcasi also in cast. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

TREMONT—Leslie Howard in "Berkeley Square." 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Also Kay Francis in "The House on 56th Street."

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Special concert. 46 Millmont Street, Roxbury. 8.

TOMORROW

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries by Miss Maginnis. Subject, "Japanese Prints." 11 a. m.

More Convicts Moved To Alcatraz Island

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5 (AP)—The convict population of Alcatraz, bleak island of rock and steel in San Francisco Bay, was swelled to 211 yesterday with arrival of 103 assorted kidnapers, robbers, gunmen and desperadoes from Leavenworth federal penitentiary.

Among the contingent were George (Machine Gun) Kelly, Harvey Bailey and Albert Bates, abductors of Mr. Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma oil millionaire.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG earnings selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder Christmas card $1 assortment. 100% profit. Gift Wrapping. Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 5th Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling beautiful 21-folder $1 assortment; also gift wrappings; experience unnecessary; request samples. BLUEBIRD STUDIOS, Dept. CSI, Fitchburg, Mass.

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BIRD-CAGE door bathtub, celluloid, assorted colors, sent C. O. D. 30c plus postage. Dealers Wanted. BUSCH MANUFACTURING CO., Detroit, Mich. Celluloid fabricating, mouldings, sheets.

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Woman, 30 to 40, for educational service; salary to start. Write fully in confidence to PERSONNEL DIRECTOR, Suite 1000, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHICAGO—4 blocks to Fair; clean, airy, newly furnished rooms; private home, refined atmosphere, reasonable; near I. C. and bus. WAGGONER, 4148 Ellis Ave., OAKland 4409.

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J.

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BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESMEN WANTED

1000 SPARE TIME SALESMEN WANTED—by Largest Nurseries in World. Congenial Outdoor Work. CASH COMMISSIONS PAY Weekly. Many making $50.00 a week. You can do as well. No Cash or Experience needed. Write Quick for FREE Sales Making Outfit and WEEKLY PAY Plan. If you can't sell, BUY Stark Trees. Write for Catalog. Stark Nurseries, Box C15, Louisiana, Mo.

SELL high-grade, guaranteed paints direct to institutions, factories, stores, schools, home owners, contractors, etc.; liberal commissions; no investment; protected territory. Write MAJESTIC PAINT WORKS, 1240 N. Wells, Desk 4-M, Chicago.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN GOOD COMMISSIONS TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie and hosiery; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CORP., 320 South Market, Chicago.

Local Classified

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CLEANING AND DYEING

NORWAY TAILORS—All kinds of tailoring, cleansing, dyeing, pressing; furs remodeled and relined. 185 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—September is lovely at our farm in the hills, sunny crisp days, cool nights, cheery fires at evening; refined guests desired; splendid food; fall rates $15-$18; folder. MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway N. Y. C Worth. 2-2080.

WE SUPPLY on short notice well recommended help. BRAXTON'S AGENCY, 565 Columbus Ave. Com. 8155. We specialize in colored help.

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CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought. Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households, Oriental rugs etc. Correspondence invited HALPER'S 181 Mass. Ave. Boston. KENmore 1423

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WILL EXCHANGE engineering services and patent rights on royalty basis for manufacture and sale of several new articles; Models available. Write Box N 9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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DELICIOUS Vermont Honey, new crop direct from beekeeper; 5 lb. pails, $1.00; 2½ lb., 55c. WILDERNESS HONEY APIARIES, R. D. 4, Middlebury, Vermont.

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Local Classified Advertising

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A distinctive apartment hotel where refinement and dignity prevail. 1-2-3-room suites with light housekeeping facilities. Subject to change without notice there are available now four 2-room unfurnished suites at $65, two at $75 and others up to $250 per month.

Liquor is NOT sold on the premises
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90 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
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ENJOY ECONOMY!
Near beautiful Jamaicaway. Convenient to everything. Thoroughly modern, quiet apartments. 3, 4 and 5 rooms. Good kitchens, lots of shelf and cupboard space. Ample closets. Cool in summer. Well heated in winter. Abundance of hot water at all times. Modest rentals. Strictly first-class apartment homes. Special rates in heated garage under same management.
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PERKINS STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN JAM. 0800

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2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September.
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1 and 2 Room Apartments, Reception Hall, Bath and Kitchenette. In carefully restricted elevator buildings. Rents from $30 to $60 include free cooking gas and refrigeration. These modern apartments should appeal to those who wish quiet, refined surroundings at a low rental. Adults only. Inspection invited.
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1 and 2-room kitchenette, furnished and unfurnished, elevator service, free refrigeration, rents reasonable. See superintendent on premises, or CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont Street, Capitol 8378, Boston.

BROOKLINE, 14 Marshal St.—Quiet and attractive location; 7-room apartment, screened porch; $100. Apply to janitor. 130 Longwood Ave.

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LEGAL NOTICES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Whereas, pursuant to the provisions of section 54 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, a majority in number or interest of the members of **Massachusetts Hotel Code Authority**, a corporation duly organized and existing under the general laws of this Commonwealth, have filed in this office a petition, together with the original certificate of incorporation, setting forth that they desire to surrender said certificate and to have said corporation dissolved, and giving the reasons therefor;

Now, Therefore, I, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deeming the reasons set forth in the petition hereinbefore mentioned to be sufficient, do hereby declare that the certificate of incorporation of said **Massachusetts Hotel Code Authority** is annulled, and said corporation shall be dissolved upon the filing in this office of a copy of each issue of the newspaper containing the publication of this notice, which is hereby ordered to be published once each week for three successive weeks in **Christian Science Monitor**, a newspaper published in the City of Boston and County of Suffolk in said Commonwealth.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto affixed my official signature and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth on the twenty-third day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

(SEAL) F. W. COOK.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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RELIABLE SALES AGENCY now using 8 experienced salesmen covering western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, contacting wholesale and retail trade, desires additional line of merit; sales record on request. W. G. ROUP, 3524 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Salesman of long experience seeks connection with reliable firm who wants high-class representative on the Pacific coast. J. W. VAN PRAAG, Stewart Hotel, San Francisco.

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When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
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Colonial Building, 100 Boylston St., Boston
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CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1423.

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TECHNOLOGY 1930 graduate would like position where experience in business management is an asset; command of French and German, references from present employer. Address Box J-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ACTIVE mature gentlewoman, student with various training, offers services in exchange for good home with or without nominal salary, any location. Write Box H-27, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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REFINED LADY, with secretarial training, desires position as household attendant; capable of taking charge of home. L. V. W., 501 Cairo Hotel, Washington, D. C.

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Ideal place for rest and quiet; large airy rooms; modern conveniences; home cooked food; reasonable rates. Tel. Twin Mts. 1-23.

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Weirs, N. H. Near Water
Excellent Cuisine Rates $15.00 and Up

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Exclusive : Beautiful : Seashore and Country
Now is the time to lease or purchase your summer or year-round home or estate at ⅓ its replacement value; all modern conveniences; settling estate. ATTORNEY, 212 Barristers Hall, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EXPERIENCED young nursery school and kindergarten teacher with university degree wishes position in school or home, surroundings more important than salary. Phone Scarsdale 1581 or write Box W-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

RUTH STREETER
Teacher of Voice
STEINERT HALL STUDIO, BOSTON
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Other times by appointment.
COM 5069

TRUCKING

E. W SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston Han. 3121

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—To buy an electrical refrigerator in vicinity of Boston or Sharon, Mass. Phone Porter 4273-J.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Back to School
But First to
BLATT'S
—for all the things they need, whether "they" be a tiny tot going to kindergarten or a college senior.
Wearables have never been better looking, and we have a full assortment of other school needs.
M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
GUNNING SUPPLIES

Kents Dining Room
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave.
Established 1903

COLLINGSWOOD

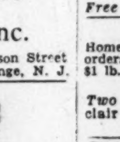
LOUIS CASTOR
FURRIER
Cold Storage
Tailoring Dry Cleaning
Coll. 485 713 HADDON AVE.

CRANFORD

A Modern Delicatessen and Dairy where you will be able to buy the real home-prepared salads and delicacies.
The Cranford Delicatessen
10 EASTMAN STREET
Opposite Cranford Theater

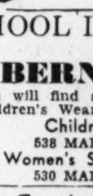
EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section



Now Showing
for Fall 1934 . . . a collection of smart CHAPEAUX featuring amazingly new
STYLE TREATMENTS
BEVERLY SHOPS, Inc.
20 Church Street, Montclair, N. J.
8 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J.

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
and ANTIQUE SHOP
Lunch 35c-50c Dinner 55c-75c
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, 75c, 85c, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET ORANGE 5-6169



LANG COMPANY
For over 30 years.
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

SCHOOL IS OPENING
at
BERNARD'S
You will find a complete line of Children's Wear for School Days.
Children's Shop
538 MAIN STREET
Women's Specialty Wear
530 MAIN STREET

C. A. LUND
JEWELER
We buy old gold
Open 9-6—Saturdays 9-9
616 CENTRAL AVE. *Near Harrison St.*

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Hairdressing
and
Beauty Culture
in all its branches.
14 HARRISON ST. OR. 4-8330

Martha Hat Shop
Incorporated
MILLINERY
for the Miss and the Matron, at prices to suit every purse.
1 No. Harrison Street Or. 3-8640

SUBURBAN FASHION SHOPS
DRESSES—SUITS—HATS
Reasonably Priced
34 BRICK CHURCH PLAZA OR. 4-4422

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
40 E. PALISADE AVENUE

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK

The Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main St.

HOBOKEN

COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
14th St. and Washington St., Hoboken
SOUND PRINCIPLES
COURTEOUS SERVICE
Open an account with us.

IRVINGTON

Charles Girrbach
(Mrs. Girrbach, Proprietor)
Offers a Complete Line of
FINE FURNITURE
21 Years in Irvington
861 Springfield Avenue
Telephone ESsex 2-4331

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

MISS SCHAEFER'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
862 BERGEN AVENUE Dela. 3-9147
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Experienced Operators
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

Scientific Eye Examination—Glasses Fitted
DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Eyesight Specialist Optometrist-Optician
Hours: 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Wednesday 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
3 SHERMAN PLACE
Near cor. of Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

Rowland S. Young
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
7 Boyden Ave. So. 2-2692

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Libby's Tomato Juice ....Doz. cans 95c
Libby's Fancy all green Asparagus Tips 3 cans 79c
Libby's Black Label Crushed Pineapple 3 cans 50c
S. O 2-4300, 4301, 4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
7 Trinity Place. Montclair 2-2789-W. 9-11 daily except Saturday.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Fuel for the Home
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
R. H. SEE COAL CO.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone—MONTCLAIR—2-0019
COAL FUEL OIL WOOD

FINE FURNITURE SLIP COVERS
WILLIAM A. HANSEN
UPHOLSTERER
127 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-0574
RE-UPHOLSTERING DRAPERIES

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

BE WISE—BUY NOW
Canned Goods Sale
Entire Month of September
MONTCLAIR FOOD CO., Inc.
517 Bloomfield Avenue
Free Delivery Phone Montclair 3-0220-1

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats Mail orders filled. Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates $1 lb. Our tea room cannot be excelled Luncheons and dinners served.
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair, Montclair 2-8260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8464.

The Cecil Coffee House
Luncheons — Teas — Dinners
Open from 11:30 to 8 o'clock
129 Watchung Avenue Tel. Mtclr. 2-8708
No Alcoholic Beverages Served

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
26 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR N. J.
Near Church Street

Landscape and Garden Work
Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices
ALEXANDER FERGUSON
403 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona N. J.
Phone Verona 8-7704-J

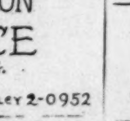
DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon *Dinner*
77 Orange Road
MONT. 2-8055 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEWARK

You'll remember the day you bought a pair and give everlasting praise to the gentle support the perfect fit the sensible heels
ELFIN'S
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
925 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

Braun's Bakery
EVERY DAY
BRAUN
will have a delicious
BAKERY SPECIAL
TO PLEASE YOU
Tel. HU 3-5949 462 Orange Street

SNYDER'S
Dresses
Millinery
Dresses, 4.95 up
553 Orange Street
Newark, N. J.



A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MArket 2-7602 NUtley 2-0952

Washington Florist, Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621
569 BROAD ST NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

FUEL OIL
FOR FURNACE HEATING
O. BUHMAN
Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.
Market 2-7602
SERVING NEWARK AND VICINITY

RENAX
For
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
Gowns and Sportswear
Individual Stylist in Attendance.
197 Washington St., Near Academy St.

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

Traflet's Ice Cream and Candies
Made on premises.
OR. 3-8624 323 Central Ave. Cor. Essex

SOUTH ORANGE

Lorette
Salon de Beaute
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
124 South Orange Avenue S. O. 2-9611

WEST ORANGE

General Insurance
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 High St., W. Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 3-6304

PATERSON

"Say It with Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. Sherwood 8677 PATERSON, N. J.

R. Williams Borden & Co.
(Established over 50 years)
Real Estate - Insurance
ROOM 223, ROMAINE BLDG.
PHONE SHER. 8475

ALEXANDER HAMILTON
Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring
LOUIS RUMANA, Prop.
11 CLARK ST. Tel. SHerwood 2-1540
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
GLEN ROCK CLIFTON
FAIRLAWN HAWTHORNE

PLAINFIELD

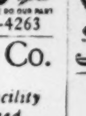
ETTA'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
112 CHURCH ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-5869
Distinction and Refinement are Characteristic of our works
Permanent Waves $5.00, $6.00, $7.00; Shampoo and Finger Wave or Water Wave $1.00; Marcel Wave 75 cents, with Shampoo $1.50; Manicure 50 cents.
Parking space always available.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
Agents—Best Paints Sold
B. P. S.
Russell Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seed
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, SUPPLIES
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
Our service extends to Roselle Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen Bound Brook, Metuchen, New Brunswick.

GEO. O. STEVENS
FUEL DEALER
747 W. FRONT ST. TEL. PLFD. 6-0642
COAL—FUEL OIL
KOPPERS COKE

SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits expertly repaired.
Selection of cards for every occasion
317 W. FRONT ST TEL PLFD. 6-1707



Professional Beauty Service
for Discriminating Women
Appointment only
Olive A. Brownell
138 E. 6TH ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

M. E. WILLOUGHBY
Florist
Bonded Member F.T.D. Asso.
401 Watchung Ave. Tel. 6-4263

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Central Jersey's Greatest Store
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

RIDGEFIELD PARK

FARRAR
French Cleaners and Dyers
We call for and deliver anywhere in Bergen County.
122 Palisade Ave., Bogota Hack. 2-1452

RIDGEWOOD

GAS TIRES
BRAYWILL SERVICE STATION
South Maple Avenue at Spring Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-5764
BATTERIES REPAIRS

BELANUS COAL
Local Distributors of
BELL ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
SHELL FUEL OIL
Call R. 6-5040
11 PROSPECT ST., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

B. DRAPKIN
Stationery
Greeting Cards Novelties
Fishing Tackle Sporting Goods
Sheet Music
30 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

Daniel Green
Comfy Slippers
Sold at
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

FOSTER'S
PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Bird Cages Canaries
Gold Fish Supplies
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

"KLINGER'S MARKET"
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Has Specials Every Week
Let Us Serve You
Tel. 2-2640

GARWOOD COAL CO., INC.
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
Phone Westfield 2-2102
Office and Yard,
517 North Avenue, Garwood, N. J.

ANDREW KRUP
Merchant Tailor and Furrier
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing
REPAIRING
We Call For and Deliver.
227 East Broad St. Phone Westfield 2-3588

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere Try
THE ECONOMY DRY GOODS STORE
"The Store for Everybody"
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2619

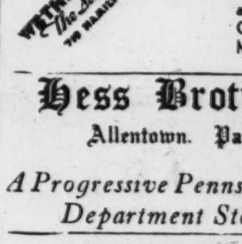
AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place. THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO., Inc.
221-223 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1020

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

THE NEWEST
Fall Fashions
will be presented on living models
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
SEPT. 13TH AND 14TH
AT 2:45 P. M.
and
THURSDAY EVENING
SEPT. 13TH AT 8:15
An authentic picture of the new Fall Mode will be portrayed. Plan to attend one of these showings.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.



Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

BETHLEHEM

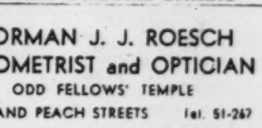
Emma-Lee Beauty Shop
All work done personally by
EMMA LEE
Specializing in FREDERICS PERMANENTS
PHONE 4417 36 E. BROAD

F. E. WEINLAND
HARDWARE
GLASS, PAINTS, SPORTING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
BROAD and MAIN STREET
PHONE 748 WE DELIVER

Hess Auto Supply Co.
Gasoline, Oil and Service
Goodyear Tires, Willard Batteries
617 Main Street 589 Tel.

ERIE

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Women's Fall Millinery
Specialized at $3.98



We buy old gold and pay the highest cash price.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
14TH AND TURNPIKE STREETS

NORMAN J. J. ROESCH
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE
11TH AND PEACH STREETS Tel. 51-267

A. K. D. Printing Company
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

The Well Dresser *Calls*
HAROLDS VALETERIA
Cleaners and Dyers
1407 DERRY STREET PHONE 5233

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND at STATE STREET
Groceries, Meat, Vegetables and Fruit
Delivered to all parts of the city.

LEWISTOWN

eugene
Mrs. Brown, Paris Trained operator
Free Consultation Daily 9 to 6 Dial 4012
BRAY'S BEAUTY SALON
11 NORTH MAIN STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

PRINTING
Church and Commercial Printing
ROB'T A. KINSLOE
44 N. 4th St., Philadelphia Tel.: Market 2919

PHILADELPHIA
Chestnut Hill

PHILOMELA Hairdressing
Under direct supervision of
MADAM FLORÉ
Specialist in
Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
Complete Beauty Service
377 W. Mt. Pleasant Ave. at Lincoln Drive
320 South 16th Street, Philadelphia
Chestnut Hill 3770 Kingsley 9981

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

A Delightful Place to Dine in Germantown
GREEN GARDEN 6020 GREENE STREET
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Lunch 12 to 2 P. M
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8 P. M.
Special Attention to Private Parties
PHONE: Victor 9333
Ample Parking Space free to our patrons—Drive right in.

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
Member F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

PHILADELPHIA—Mt. Airy

MOUNT AIRY BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Automatic Winding $3.00 and $5.00
Finger Wave with Shampoo, 50c
7120 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
Phone CHEstnut Hill 2126

PITTSBURGH

NEW LOCATION OF
MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Come in and see us for glove repairing and cleaning, also hose repairing.
Something new in Greeting Cards

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Real Estate and Insurance
807 LINCOLN AVE. Linden 3148
Bellevue, Pa.

READING

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE
Finer Apparel for Men, Women and Boys

'Always Reliable'
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN ST., READING, PA.

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
221 SOUTH NINTH STREET

OFFICE SERVICE CO.
Walter E. Dietrich, Prop.
Stationery, Multigraphing
Office Supplies
115 North 6th Street, Reading, Pa.

Famous for Delicious Foods Since '911
Crystal Restaurant
and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA

SAYLOR'S
FINE GROCERIES
Our own make famous Butter Creams at 49c a lb. mailed anywhere.
None better at any price.

The Bon Ton
MILLINERY and DRESSES
408 Penn St

EXPERT BRAKE
and
AUTO REPAIR SERVICE
Keystone Machine Co.
318 WASHINGTON ST. PHONE 25581

Beauty Craft
Salon
Permanent Waving
Finger Waving Marcelling
17 North Fifth St. Phone 37430

KARMELKORN
Our Own Delicious
Home-Made Candy and Salted Nuts
F. R. Bauman, 7 N. 6th St.

GEORGE WEINER
PENN SQUARE
Gentlemen's Clothes

SCRANTON

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance
with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

The Heinz Store
has
Four Famous Fall Hats
by Dobbs
Parisienne $5 Five Hundred $7.50
New Yorker $10 Sweepstakes $10

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
MOFFITT'S
Goodyear Shoe Repair Co.
also branch of City Cleaners
Now operating shop in Pittston as well as Scranton.
4 WILLIAM ST. PITTSTON 140 N. WASHINGTON SCRANTON

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirto
Burschel
DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

If You Have
a checking account, you will have no difficulty in keeping your affairs straight.
A check record will help you.
KEEP UP YOUR BALANCE
The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.

Campney's
Grocery
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Cylinder Reboring Welding
Machine Work
Max Feltwell Auto Shop
General Repairs
Phone Sewickley 770 132 Green Street

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
Sewickley Pennsylvania
WESTINGHOUSE
R-E-F-R-I-G-E-R-A-T-O-R-S
STEWART-WARNER

KNAPP DRUG CO.
SEWICKLEY
BROADWAY PHARMACY
Coraopolis
ROGER & GALLET
TOILET SOAP

Colonial
Flower Shop
"At Your Service"
417 BROAD ST. Tel. Sewickley 545 and 546

"My, It's GOOD when it comes from
K-L-E-I-N-D-I-E-N-S-T'S
HOME BAKERY
436 BEAVER ST. Tel Sewickley 551

Myers
Sandwich Shop
Open Daily 8 to 12
Home Cooking
BREAKFASTS—LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
ICE CREAMS—CANDIES—BEVERAGES

SWARTHMORE

DODGE - PLYMOUTH
Clifford M. Rumsey
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

Michael's
College Pharmacy
Abbotts DE LUXE Ice Cream
Phone 857

Harris Bros.
NURSERY MEN
SPRINGFIELD Phone Swa. 1060

Drive to
THE HARVARD
Rooms for Tourists—Meals
SMALL APTS. PHONE 149-W

WILKINSBURG

CARRS AIR CLEANED COAL
PENHURST 1600
Quality—Honest Measure—Courtesy
Deliveries East Liberty to Greensburg
202 Caldwell, Graham Bldg., Wilkinsburg

THE VOGUE
BEAUTY SHOP
Specializing in Permanent Waving. All Branches of Beauty Culture
Licensed Operators.
Room 207, 800 Woods St. Phone PE-9417

J. H. RUPERT
General Insurance
Phone CH-0153
900 Ross Ave. Wilkinsburg, Pa.

EUROPEAN PET SHOPPE
Birds and Dogs
Boarded, Shampooed and Cared For
Guaranteed Fresh Supplies
35 Years' Experience
710 SOUTH AVE. WILKINSBURG, PA.

YORK

Continuing our AUGUST FUR SALE until September 10 to give our many customers the advantage of August prices. Hundreds of coats to select from, every available fur, prices ranging from $35 to $500.
York Fur Shop
31 NORTH GEORGE STREET

MIRIAM E. REESER
STUDIO, 480 WEST KING STREET
YORK, PA.
Teacher of Piano, Organ
Theory and Harmony
Private and Class Instruction

Be Fashion Wise!—Make Your Selection Now!
Women's Lovely New FALL HATS.
Berets, Tricornes, Chesterfields, Velvets, Felts
Wool Crepes, trimmed with Feathers, Grosgrain, Ribbons, Buckles and Veils.
Headsizes for all. $1.88
Millinery Dept.—Second Floor
STILLMAN'S—York, Pa.

BEAR'S
CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Quality with Service
AT
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 W. MARKET STREET
Silks, Scarfs, Hosiery, Negligee, Pajamas

Daily Features

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Moments Musical

Cécile Chaminade

The sixteenth of a series of articles which appear each Wednesday.

ABOUT the time of Chaminade's vogue in fashionable drawing-rooms and concert hall, there were other women doing great things. Her fellow countrywoman, Sarah Bernhardt, was packing theaters with admirers, as was Eleanora Duse, Italy's queen of drama. Isadora Duncan was an innovator in the dance. Sofie Menter, Liszt's favorite pupil, was startling audiences with her brilliant style of piano playing, as was Teresa Carreño.

The Scarf Dance, a simple piano piece, had brought Chaminade to fame. Strange as it may seem, one piece often suffices to make a composer popular and eminent overnight. For instance, the C sharp minor Prelude made Rachmaninoff famous and the Minuet of Paderewski established his reputation as a composer. These two men to this day are begged by audiences after a heavy program for these simple favorites.

Chaminade was a clever composer. She knew the popular taste of the day, and supplied it. It was a time when hostesses delighted to bring together in their salons brilliant assemblages of diplomats and statesmen, patrons of the arts, sculptors, painters, and actors, and entertain them with music supplied by a string quartet or soloist. Not infrequently a composer would present his own works in such a charming and intimate setting. The gramophone, the sound film and the radio were still to come, and the musical salon still had a normal place in social life. After all, it is the best atmosphere for music. Who that has performed in a cold, bare, barnlike concert hall has not longed for this environment, or, being in it, has not played his best? And who that has gone to a concert in a badly lighted hall and seen the artist cross a squeaking floor and sit for two hours in a setting unlike anything beautiful has not approved of Paderewski's ingenuity, who for a season or so carried with him a black velvet curtain as a background and had the lights lowered while he played. After all, one likes to see beauty as well as hear it.

Chaminade's Concertstück for either two pianos or orchestra and piano is an interesting small concert piece. I had learned it and my impresario had made much of the fact that I was to play it. He proclaimed that I was not only an admirer of the composer, but the exact image of her in appearance. He advertised me as a feminist, and the result was that there was a large crowd of women at my concert. There were club-women and business women, and whole girls' schools—but a man was the organist who was to play the orchestral part.

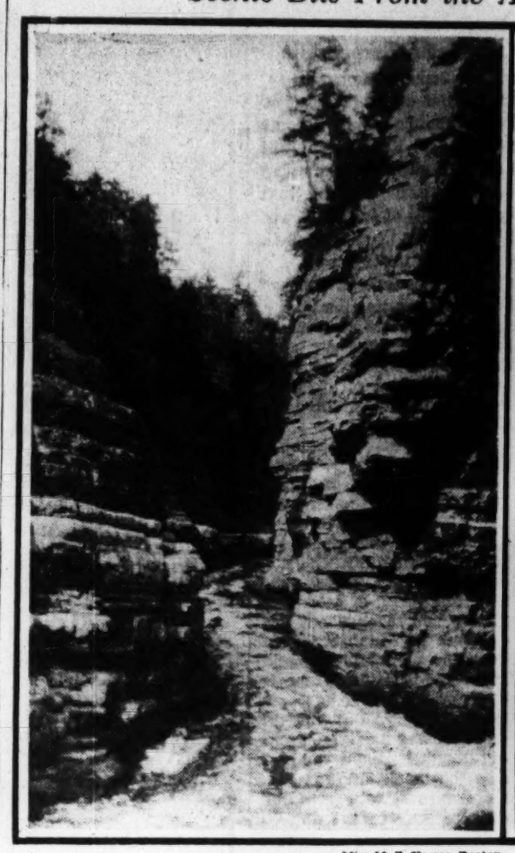
After my solo program, the two of us started on the Chaminade Concertstück. We were about halfway through it when I heard no organ support. The organ had balked. Quicker than a flash, the accompanist, who is one of Paris's leading organists, leaped across the footlights onto the stage, lifted a big gray curtain which served as a back drop, and lo and behold, there was a grand piano! He said, "Go on!" and gave me a cue, and on we went rejoicing. At the end, we got a tremendous ovation. Back stage, he explained, "I thought there must be a piano behind that curtain, but oh, if it hadn't been in tune with yours!"

The next day, a critic wrote that our "act" must have been rehearsed; that no one could have done it so well otherwise. We accepted the compliment.

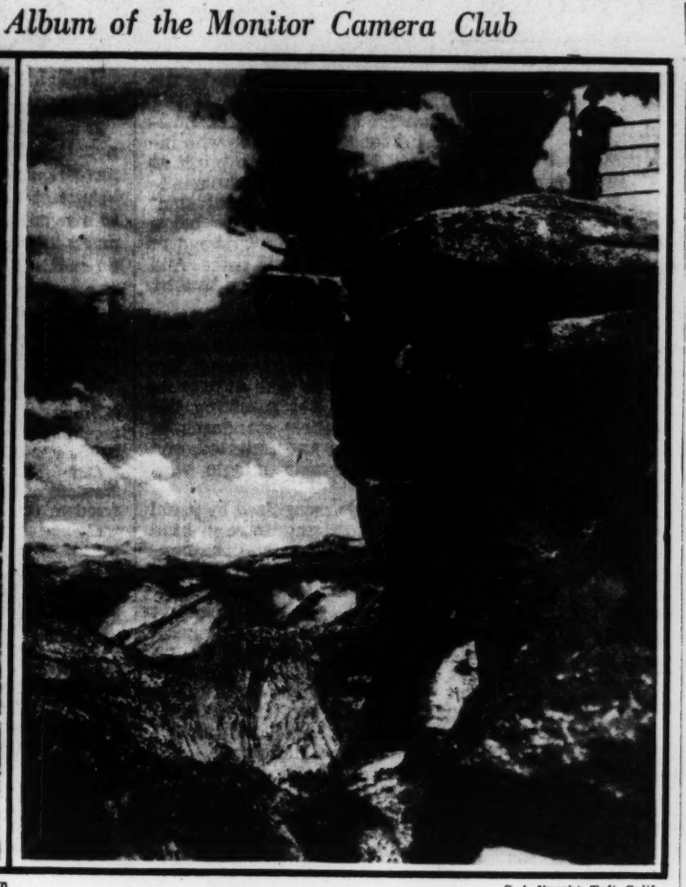
Chaminade is living in France. Modernists feel that her compositions are out of style, but piano students still love La Lisonjera (The Flatterer), and ballet dancers are fond of Danse Pastorale and The Fauns.

SONYA MICHELL

Scenic Bits From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club



Miss M. Z. Howes, Boston
AUSABLE CHASM, NEW YORK



C. A. Vought, Taft, Calif.
GLACIER POINT, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Too, to, two (Miss Helen M. M.)—The correspondent writes:

I should like your opinion regarding "too," "to," and "two," spelled differently but sounded alike. Now, which would you employ in the following sentence: "There are three ——'s in the English language"?

These words are homonyms, words spelled differently, but pronounced the same; and the English language abounds with them. For example: "pear," "pair," "pare"; "sent," "cent," "scent"; "site," "cite," "sight"; "rite," "write," "right," "wright"; "so," "sew," "sow"; "by," "buy," "bye"; "ere," "air," "heir"; etc.

Inasmuch as "to," "too," and "two" are different words, the sentence the inquirer proposes cannot be written and make sense. The following, however, would convey the idea:

There are three words pronounced too in English.

"Too," "to," and "two" are pronounced alike in English.

Glacier (Mrs. F. L. T., who reports hearing this word repeatedly mispronounced)—Preferably two syllables, *glay'-sher* (long *a*, *e* as in maker).

Sentence questioned (Miss B. E.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence from a recent periodical. She says, "I seem unable to make any sense out of it."

Yet how can they go forth unless we who know them, appreciate their value, and understand their God-appointed mission are active in sending them?

Perhaps a minor change or two would help:

Yet how can they go forth unless we who know them, and appreciate their value, and understand their God-appointed mission, are active in sending them out?

Sometimes a bit of what might ordinarily be deemed overpunctuation is better than ambiguity or obscurity. The commas inserted above, however, mark natural pauses in reading.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Made-Over Beds

A MAN who was an excellent cabinet maker discovered that fine work was not called for so much today, so he turned his attention to remaking beds. He found that many housewives had old-fashioned high-backed and high-footed beds that they disliked when compared with the modern low-lined ones. He offered to cut them down, to remodel heavy head- and foot-boards, and to modernize the most unsightly bed.

Women were pleased at the change this made in their bedroom furniture, and today he remodels many pieces for the house. In many cases he removes "gingerbread decorations" and takes off mirrors and hangs them. He is kept busy at such work and finds it profitable and interesting.

Marjorie S.

Quotation for Today

ALL that we send into the lives of others comes back into our own.

—EDWIN MARKHAM

Mr. Scroggins

A New Broom

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

UNDER a bench on Holmes Walk, Mr. Scroggins crouched with his high hat in his hand, and looked at a twig broom, which came nearer and nearer as it was moved back and forth. The twig broom was in the hands of a short man, who was using it to clean leaves, bits of paper, and other scatterings from the walk. The venerable squirrel leaned out from beneath his bench and watched the broom intently. Suddenly it swished under the bench, knocked Scroggins's hat from his hand, and threw him into something of a state.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Examining the Broom

He darted for the trunk of the nearest tree, leaped, and took a position on it, gazing back at the broom man. He had no inkling of the hat lying there, barely glanced at the noted squirrel, and went on with his sweeping.

"I saw what I was looking for," said Scroggins. "I saw, and I'll make one—as soon as I get my hat back."

The sweeper moved along the walk; and in a few moments Scroggins considered the coast clear enough, so he dashed under the bench, picked up his hat, and hurried off to find Fib. "He's the one who can find me a piece of string to tie them with," said Scroggins to himself.

He found Fib watching some friends cool themselves at the big fountain and explained hurriedly what he wanted. "It's a wonderful kind of broom," he said. "I've seen it from a long way off but this time I saw it so closely that it knocked my hat off. It's made of twigs tied around a handle. And they're tied with a piece of strong string. And, Fib, my lad, I'd like a piece of that kind of string so I can make a new broom."

Fib showed the liveliest interest in the project and dashed off at once, telling a dozen other sparrows and as many pigeons that Scroggins would make a broom if he could get the right sort of string. Each one he told dashed off in turn and told others. Scroggins meanwhile ran up into a linden tree (*Tila Vulgaris*) and stripped the leaves off some promising twigs. Then he broke them off so that they were of even lengths and carried them to the ground. By a splendid coincidence a smooth stick lay at his feet.

"Just right for the handle," he said. As he stooped to pick up the smooth stick, the air was filled with the beating of wings. Sparrows, pigeons, and a grackle or two swooped to his side. Most of them carried pieces of string in their bills. Scroggins grinned and bowed to all of them.

"Fib gets results," he said. Then he selected three of the strongest pieces of string and, as the Commoners looked on, he placed the twigs against the smooth stick and wrapped string about the whole thing. He tied three tight knots. Then he put on his high hat and, with a smile and a bow, swept with the new broom.

The hoorays were long and loud.

"And now, my good friends, since you have helped make the new broom, come with me while I give it to Mrs. Scroggins."

The Commoners eagerly seized the suggestion and it was a noisy and gay procession that swarmed across the Common and onto the piazza of the Scroggins home. Mrs. Scroggins came to the door and snatched off her apron. She welcomed each one. Then her husband stepped forward and placed the new broom in her hands.

"A new broom," he said, "for you."

Mrs. S. bowed and curtsied and made as though she would sweep the porch. But the crowd was so great that she couldn't, so she just waved her new broom and then went inside and brought out some refreshments.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

AUSABLE CHASM. There is detail throughout the print, but the water merges into the surroundings. Some stronger shadows would increase the strength of the print. If the reader will compare the two pictures in this group, one with clouds and the other without, he will be able to visualize the improvement which would result if there were clouds in the Ausable print. A white sky draws the attention from the balance of the picture and lessens the idea of distance.

Glacier Point, Yosemite. Some of the detail in the original, particularly in the mass of rock at the right, has been lost in the reproduction. (The negative from which this picture was made had been correctly exposed and developed.) The inclusion of the figures serves to give the needed contrast to the vast area pictured. Much of the pleasing quality of this print is due to the beautiful clouds which break up the sky and suggest distance.

By the use of a yellow screen or filter it is possible to preserve these clouds in a negative, which would otherwise block up and lose much of their character. It would seem advisable for every dyed-in-the-wool camera fan to obtain a sky filter, which will preserve clouds without requiring any additional exposure.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Mount Nebo

ABOUT 12 miles east of the mouth of the River Jordan, "over against Jericho," rises the peak known as Nebo or Pisgah (Deut. 34:1). It was from this summit that Moses was allowed to look out over the Promised Land, though he was not permitted to enter it, because of his disobedience at Meribah-Kadesh (Deut. 32:51), where he had struck the rock in the wilderness of Zin, instead of speaking to it as God had commanded (Num. 20:7-13).

Travelers tell us that from the brow of the hill a wide view of the land of Canaan can be obtained; and thus Mount Nebo was eminently fitted to provide Moses' first and last sight of western Palestine. The writer of Deuteronomy records (Deut. 32:49f.) that it was on this hill that the great lawgiver closed his career; and he is supposed to have been buried in a near-by valley "in the land of Moab, over against Beth-peor" (Deut. 34:6).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Concert for Oliver

(Kansas City Star)

Kansas City, Mo.

THE band concert to which crippled Oliver Saunders could not go went to him last night. In his front yard at 3013 Monroe Avenue, the Kansas City Civic Band, led by Ben Kendrick, played while Oliver's dark brown eyes glowed.

Oliver's bed had been wheeled into the yard.

The regular band concert had been given in Central Park, a little more than a half block away. Oliver had been able to hear much of the music drifting to him.

Neighbors and friends had strung colored paper lanterns in the yard. Oliver is an orphan, and is cared for at the home at 3013 Monroe Avenue. He has many friends, who were on hand to see that the occasion was as near perfect as possible.

Motorcycles bearing patrolmen roared on the street in front. Scores of boys and girls ran from the park, followed by grown-ups.

The ice-cream-bar man who had been walking all day selling his wares to earn a few nickels placed one big bar beside Oliver.

Then the popcorn boy followed and placed a box of popcorn there. Other popcorn boys increased the pile to six. A toy balloon man held out a balloon. In a minute there were six balloons.

Mr. Kendrick assembled the orchestra. A gasoline lantern was placed in a tree, to give a sparkling sheen to the blue of the bandsmen's caps. The players were assembled right before the bed, so Oliver could see the uniforms with braid and red leather trimmings.

"I am having such a good time, Mr. Kendrick," Oliver said.

"Son," the band leader said, "we are having a good time, too. One of the best we ever have had."

In Lighter Vein

Aha! the Soap

"Archimedes," read the schoolboy, aloud, "leaped from his bath shouting, 'Eureka! Eureka!'"

"One moment," said the teacher. "What is the meaning of 'Eureka'?"

"'Eureka' means 'I have found it,'" said the boy.

"Very well. What had Archimedes found?" questioned the teacher.

The boy hesitated, then ventured, hopefully, "The soap, sir!"—*Terre Haute Tribunal.*

More Convincing

An Irishman in a Boston court was endeavoring to disprove that he had a brogue. The judge, listening to his statements, interrupted, saying: "Pat, if you wish to deny your brogue, may I suggest that you put it in writing?"—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Why Not?

"Mother, isn't your hair permanently waved?"

"Why do you ask that, child?"

"I've been thinking, mother. Why can't I have my neck permanently washed?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Bigger and Better

Small Girl (to seven-year-old boy): "Oh, I think you're lots better looking than your daddy."

Boy (true child of the motor era): "Well, I oughta be—I'm a later model."

Missing

Father (teaching small daughter to tell the time): "These are the hours—and these are the minutes—and these the seconds."

Little Girl (still puzzled): "But where are the jiffies, Daddy?"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Goal

"Johnnie," said the teacher, reprovingly, "you misspelled most of the words in your composition."

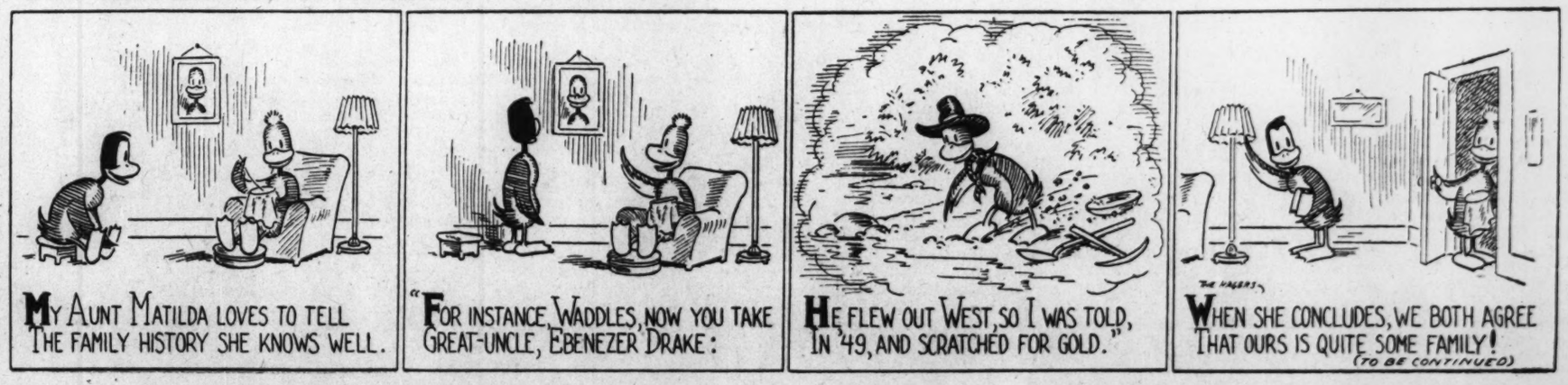
"Yes'm," explained Johnnie; "I'm going to be a dialect writer."—*Pathfinder.*

Today's Limerick

My girl friend's daffy on euchre;
But having no one to rebeuchre,
Plays early and late,
From midnight till eight—
But never at all plays for leuchre!

The Adventures of Waddles—The Family History

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. Hoover's Challenge

HERBERT HOOVER has had time to do some thinking. His article on "The Challenge to Liberty" in the Saturday Evening Post this week shows he has put the time to good use. Retired from the heat and dust of battle, he has had opportunity to survey the broader aspects of the great problems which face humanity today. Especially has he concerned himself with what he calls "the primary issue of humanity and all government—the issue of human liberty." Dispassionately, but with deep conviction, Mr. Hoover appears in this first of two excerpts from his forthcoming book as the defender of the faith of Liberalism.

Liberals everywhere should welcome this spirited declaration of doctrine. And many who think they have gone beyond Liberalism might well be recalled by it to a fuller consideration of the precious values won in the long struggle for liberty before they lightly cast them away in exchange for uncertain benefits. Mr. Hoover declares Liberalism holds that:

> Liberty is an endowment from the creator to every individual man and woman upon which no power, whether economic or political, can encroach, and not even the Government may deny.

It is well to have this concept put before us clearly. We who have had freedom handed us on a silver platter by forebears who fought for it inch by inch are not sufficiently tender to the injuries done it.

We need his warning that in haste to control great social and economic forces unleashed by the war and by improvements in machines, peoples and governments are blindly wounding "fundamental human liberties which have been the foundation and the inspiration of progress since the Middle Ages." Even if we choose to destroy some of our own liberties, we can make an intelligent choice only if we have an adequate appreciation of what is being given up as well as of what is to be gained. Mr. Hoover's warning might well be supplemented by a rereading of Milton's "Areopagitica" and John Stuart Mill's "Liberty."

Yet when that is said the question remains of what is to be done about present problems. How are the controls whose need Mr. Hoover perceives to be established? When he turns from doctrine to practice he is far less helpful. Out of his own experience in fighting depression and his contemplation of the problem since March, 1933, the former President brings no very constructive proposals. He offers no program for controlling either greed or the machine. Perhaps in his second article he will do so, but so far he is content to remind us of liberty's value and point out specific ways in which the New Deal has wounded it.

The dangers of bureaucracy and of making permanent the large emergency powers conferred on the Roosevelt Administration are daily becoming clearer. But the problems which the New Deal has tackled with only partial success remain. It is not enough to attack the regimentation imposed by government; something must be done about restoring to millions the liberty destroyed by the regimentation imposed by huge industrial states within the state. Controls of greater or lesser strictness must be established over greedy use of productive forces which would destroy themselves and the state by making no provision for the maintenance of consumption—to say nothing of justice to the weaker units of the system.

The liberty which meant untrammeled individualism never existed. And the liberty which fitted an economy composed largely of individual and often self-sufficient producers must be modified in the closely knit organization of modern industry. We need not in the change embrace new tyrannies. We need not assume as do dictatorships that the individual is "but a pawn of the state." As Mr. Hoover says, "Liberty is a living force, expanding to every new vision of humanity." Starting with the faith that it is "an endowment from the creator to every individual," we can, by improving our understanding of the Endower, work out in practice the full meaning of that endowment, coming more and more into its perfect liberty.

The Taint of Sport Gambling

"I BET YOU!" How frequently this expression pops into speech! "You bet" has become an American synonym for the affirmative in reply to questions. "Put up, or shut up" ends most arguments. As idioms these phrases may seem harmless, but idiom has its roots in the thoughts and customs of a people.

With too many nowadays everything is a gamble. People bet on anything—stock and grain prices, differences of opinion as to facts, whether the next passing auto license will have a last number odd or even, or a fly will within ten seconds return to a bald man's head.

Most common of all, however, and perhaps the main source of this problem of modern society, is gambling on sporting events. One needs only to observe how many of those around him at lunch are studying racing forms; or keep his ears open in the elevator of his office building for conversation about baseball pools.

Strictly speaking the very word gambling itself implies money staked on the outcome of sporting contests. Gambling thus closely associated with sport has demoralized many phases of beneficial activity. Those branches of sport not degraded have been protected only by the most determined surveillance.

Worse than its effect on sports, however, is the influence upon those who indulge. They yield to a desire to profit at the expense of others, to get from another money without giving an equivalent for it. It may seem innocent to bet a dollar with a friend on the outcome of some contest, but the seed is there. And what is to prevent such a seed, cultivated, from growing?

Consider the character of those who gamble most, the professionals, who have abandoned all productive endeavor. Are they not everywhere known as leeches on honest endeavor? Yet gambling has become so common their standards of behavior are accepted and imitated, and a notorious gambler may mingle with honorable society.

Desire to gamble is recognized by penal authorities as the driving force behind bank robberies, swindles and kidnapings. The criminal might earn in useful work the modest sums needed for ordinary living, but gambling requires large sums. The police chief of one great city has testified that he protected a few gambling houses, having an understanding with the proprietors who could be depended on to act as informers. The first place the average criminal goes with his loot is a gambling house, he said.

The association of gambling with sporting events has contributed to its popular acceptance, to the general unconsciousness of its evil. It has so tainted modern thought that many otherwise honest and logical persons cannot see why it is evil.

To escape eventual condemnation, sport must cease to send out this poison into mass thought. In fact, sport to be real sport needs to be purged of the gambling taint. A beginning should be made.

Latin America as a Market

WITH the whole world swooping down on the nations of Latin America seeking to sell their manufactured goods, or approaching them by sea and land with competitive products, one wonders what the end will be. It is obvious that the Latin Americans cannot grant preferential treatment to all the wooers of their trade, but it is not so clear that there are very definite limits to the capacity of the Latin-American market itself.

It is assumed that more than 100,000,000 people are an actual market of importance. This is true. But one fears that many of the competitors in the present race for Latin America's trade favors are not so much concerned with the present as with the future, believing that if today only a small per cent of that number are buyers, in a not too distant future all of them will enter the ranks of consumers. These expectations are sanguine and dangerous.

Many of those millions of consumers-to-be are now living in isolated communities much as they did more than 400 years ago, ignorant of and indifferent to the culture, customs and costumes of outsiders. They must first be introduced to European civilization and then induced to adopt its trappings. Granted that such things are done much more quickly these days than in the past, it still remains a fact that for many generations to come a large percentage of these many millions will not become consumers in the industrial markets of the world. The sellers must realize the limits of the Latin-American market and not expect from it the impossible, either now or in the future.

Checking Cruelty in Films

THE British Board of Film Censors for 1933-34 report proposes a conference to work out an international policy for dealing with films that exploit features of animal life. These are rapidly becoming a problem which those concerned with the cinema's repute must tackle.

The task is rendered the more complicated because there is no agreement among nations on the attitude to be adopted toward such movies. The British board states that in the last twelve months it has cut out of the films submitted to it many thousands of feet which have been freely exhibited in every nation except Britain.

Recently considerable increase in such films has been noticed, and the scenes of cruelty in many of them have moved prominent persons in Great Britain to vigorous protest. Partly, no doubt, in consequence of this manifestation of public opinion, the board has adopted a policy which other nations might well copy.

In dealing with films that feature animal actors, whether trained or not, the board establishes itself upon three fundamentals. It permits no scene to be shown which has obviously been obtained by the use of cruelty. It also refuses to license any part of a film which depicts cruelty, even though no cruelty may have been involved in the taking of the film. Thirdly, it does not allow a scene to be exhibited in which cruelty is suggested.

At the basis of these rules is the conviction that it is not merely enough to consider the position and treatment accorded to the animal participants in the films in question. Equally important is it that nothing should be licensed which in any way tends to appeal to or strengthen the baser feelings of mankind in connection with cruelty and callousness. In defining and adopting this policy the British board no doubt will have support.

Letters to The Monitor

Individual Citizens Responsible

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that our great need as a nation—as a republic—is to become more *republic-minded*. No republic will be perfect until each citizen measures up to a republic in his own thinking, and unless fifty-one per cent of the citizens of a republic do so measure up, the republic as a republic is headed for the rocks.

It was the ideal of our forefathers that this people should enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

In the history of our country to date, *life* has not been in danger, within their meaning—in danger of being snuffed out by autocratic decree.

Our *liberty*, within their meaning—freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of choice in matters of legitimate activity—has not to date been curtailed.

But in the *pursuit of happiness* we have fallen down most woefully. This has been due to two primary causes—political conniving, and greed of gold. The political conniving has reached out deplorably until it can well-nigh be called a racket—a disgrace to politicians and to the free people who permit it. The evidences of greed for gold in some cases almost approach robbery. But not in these exaggerated cases lies the great danger to government. It lies in you and in me. We have too much allowed the chase for the dollar to detract from our proper attention to government and to dull our sense of responsibility thereto.

No man is secure in life, liberty or happiness, secure in his estate or the well-being of his family, without good government. In a republic each man is responsible for the condition of government that prevails. If we would enjoy the blessings of free government, we must, as co-sharers, shoulder the responsibilities this entails, and do it with gratitude.

The question comes, How shall we regain this "republic-mindedness," and how shall we maintain it? Through a national organization, with a unit in every schoolhouse, by those who see this momentous need and whose hearts beat to help make it real. E. D. WAGNALLS.

Denver, Colo.

Protests Animal Films

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The movement against "indecent films" is most heartening, but we feel that the protests and boycotts should include the "indecency" of films featuring cruelty to animals. The "thrilling" pictures of this type have continued to appear, causing, in their production, great suffering to helpless creatures, and in their showing, offending people of sympathetic natures, and hardening the hearts of unthinking adults and impressionable children. Such pictures are highly immoral, for cruelty is said to be the greatest vice.

We would urge that all organizations working for improvement in motion pictures consider the importance of this matter, and act accordingly.

E. CATHARINE SOPER, Secretary,
Woman's Humane Club of Southern California.
Alhambra, Calif.

Perhaps He's Trying to Start a New Fashion

The Norths See a Shadow

AT LAST Christopher and Mary North, who had been on a long journey through Latin America under the ægis of a Carler Foundation, were back in the United States. In a few days Chris would resume his duties as a professor at the University. Just yesterday his sister, Sue, caring for their home while they were away, had received a telegram apprising her of their arrival in New York. Now here was a fat letter, addressed in Chris's handwriting, and mailed on shipboard. . . . Dear Sue:

Although I am writing in Caracas, Venezuela, I do not dare to mail this letter here. You will get a hint of my meaning from our first experience in Caracas.

We were having dinner at the home of Señor ——. I asked him what he thought of President Juan Vicente Gomez, who celebrated last December the twenty-fifth year of his "reign" as chief executive of Venezuela. His is a native sagacity which has stood the nation in good stead during these trying years. Venezuela is one of the few countries without either an internal or external debt.

Well, to get back. When I asked my question, Señor —— looked all around and, in a very loud voice, spoke quite irrelevantly of the climate in Venezuela. I thought he had not understood my question and I started to repeat it. But he interrupted me again, after another frightened look about the room.

Just then we noticed a shadow passing down the corridor. Señor —— took advantage of the situation to whisper to us not to ask that question about the President again of anyone while we were in Venezuela. Then I understood that it was not the wisest thing to do and that I had exposed him and ourselves to danger or embarrassment. I suppose to ask about any dictator in the land over which he presides is not very tactful.

But this question of Latin-American dictatorship always has interested me. So I used my eyes and ears, and I think I know now why there have been so many dictators in these nations.

In Venezuela there are four race-groups. There is the African in the hot lowlands; in the interior there are the Indians; in the cities one finds the Europeans, mainly of Spanish descent; and everywhere peoples of mixed blood, *pardos*, the brown skins.

Now, no two of the race-groups have any more points of similarity than do the geographic regions—except their common humanity. Back of each was a tradition of strong one-man government: tribal chieftains, Indian *caciques*, or absolute monarchs. Any democracy presupposes, obviously, that a people must make up its own collective mind on certain problems in order to vote and to regulate its affairs. But if the vast majority are illiterate, differ in racial and cultural characteristics and live in regions with vastly divergent economic interests, how can they come to any agreement on anything? Their leaders chose democracy and the masses accepted these ideals even though often they did not understand them fully.

* * *

The practice of democracy among so divergent a population necessarily produced a state of quasi-anarchy. What occurred, as a result, was what also occurred in the United States and many other parts of the world. Charles and Mary Beard say in "The Rise of American Civilization" that after residents of the United States had experimented with the Articles of Confederation, they eventually reverted to a form of government somewhat similar to that which they had had under English rule. And this is precisely what the Latin Americans did. Some did it by cleverly adapted constitutions; others simply revived the old type of rule with *de facto* governments heedless of written rules.

Each dictator was like an old absolute monarch, an African tribal chieftain or an Indian *cacique* in modern dress, so to speak. Only the dictators were not hereditary. They came into power by revolution, and by revolution they left. But many of them had long reigns and were constructive forces. All of them at least brought order out of chaos and, because in many instances they came from the people, they were the products of democracy even if they did not practice its precepts. Some nations outgrew this period early, others later. Venezuela is the last to retain the old-style type of executive even though in many respects he has been modern in his ideas and ideals. I really don't know what other form of government would have worked under the circumstances and I feel sure that the dictators have paved the way for democratic rule in reality as well as in theory. CHRIS.

* * *

Sue knew that her brother and his wife would be arriving very soon, and she set off to prepare for their homecoming.

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW.

Bookman's Travels

Mine Host

By L. A. Sloper

ON BOARD S. S. PRINCESS CHARLOTTE

DEPARTURE of the Alaska steamships from Vancouver is always, they tell us, a festal occasion. Passengers line the rail, hurling to the dock streamers which are caught by their friends, and held at either end until they are parted as the boat moves out. The ship's orchestra plays gay airs, and farewells are shouted.

The night we sailed, there was an added touch of carnival. A bridal pair were among the passengers, and their wedding journey was begun in a cloud of confetti. The wedding party followed to the end of the pier, waving salutes until their figures were merged into the darkening background of the light-pricked city.

Presiding over the festivities was the benign Mr. Bird, purser of the Charlotte. And not purser only, but paternal counselor to his guests. We had gone to the ship early to see our stateroom. Mr. Bird sent a steward to show it to us, and hardly had we reached it when we were surprised to see the purser himself in the doorway, come to see if we were satisfied. Then he showed us over the ship, meanwhile giving us advice about such matters as the proper way to descend a companionway, and the suitable height for ladies' heels on shipboard.

* * *

These individual attentions proved to be but an incident in a campaign of kindly supervision. On the first morning out Mr. Bird gave a lecture on Alaska in the observation room. His talk contained a deal of useful information, spiced with humor. The purser has seen much of tourists in a long career and he likes to have a little fun at their expense. One of his best stories is that of the lady who asked him, "Officer, just how far are we above sea level?" Since they were on the upper deck, he replied, "Just about eighteen feet, I should say, madam."

In the evening (it was Sunday) Mr. Bird presided at a community sing. Songs new and old were sung, and the second engineer, the possessor of a fine baritone voice, sang solos. A day or two later the purser gave another lecture on Alaska, at which he took some of our American bumptiousness out of us by making us admit that none of us knew the abbreviation of the name Alaska. If you are an American, probably you don't know it either. It's Aaa.

Not only the purser, but all the ship's officers are a friendly lot. That afternoon when Mr. Bird appeared unexpectedly in the doorway of our stateroom, Irish Maggie in her casual way exclaimed, "Oh, hello!" and then was abashed, thinking that this was no way to be addressing so grand a person. But he grinned, and responded in kind.

* * *

Later we found the captain himself and the chief engineer playing deck quoits with two young women passengers. The officers dance with the passengers, too, and when ashore we are always waving a greeting to officers or stewards in civvies. Our steward told us that, often as the crew have seen Taku Glacier, they run forward on every trip north to view again that mighty river of ice towering a hundred feet above the water. Everybody seems to have a good time on this trip.

We had mystery as well as romance on this part of our voyage, too. At Ketchikan word was spread about that Andy, of Amos 'n' Andy, was on the boat. Since nobody could remember Andy's real name, there was much futile speculation. The most unlikely persons were suspected. No young man traveling alone was safe from being lionized unaware.

At Juneau, there was an incident indicative of the good fellowship of coastal travelers. There was on board a girl named Mary, married within the year to a young mining engineer who three months ago had come to Juneau from Texas to take a job. Now his bride was going to join him.

When the boat docked passengers crowded along the rails. Somebody spotted a young man who was biting his lips as he eagerly watched the gangplank, and called out to him, "Hello, Ted!" Ted waved and called back, "Where's Mary?" Soon half the passenger list was exchanging greetings with Ted.

Presently Mary, who had been delayed by the customs, appeared. As she hurried down the gangplank the people on the dock whistled the wedding march from "Lohengrin." And when the young couple at last embraced, there was a round of applause from ship and shore. A grand adventure has begun for Mary and Ted. Good fortune to them.

The Wide Horizon

A Time for Compromise

By R. H. Markham

VIENNA

AUSTRIA is an international institution! It was meant to be a medium for bringing rival nations closer together, but has served to accentuate the strife among them.

It is one of Europe's most ideal playgrounds and invites people from the ends of the earth to come together and get acquainted with one another. But its strikingly beautiful mountains and valleys have been turned into an arena for a world conflict.

As a result of Austria's defeat in the World War, it lost the very important economic and political position it had occupied for centuries. Whereas, up until 1914 it had dominated a large, comparatively strong and fairly rich empire, one of Europe's five "Great Powers," after the war it was left very small, politically impotent, and economically helpless.

Its 7,000,000 inhabitants are mostly Germans and after the war voted by a decisive majority to become a part of the German Reich. This decision was in accord with the spirit of the times, and with the powerful nationalistic tendencies that had united the South Slavs, the Central European Slavs, the Roumanians and the Poles.

* * *

But the other powers forbade that. In order to prevent the Germans from becoming too strong. The good of the 7,000,000 Austrians was not taken as much into consideration as the desires of the powers dominating Europe. The creation of a small, dependent, largely helpless Austrian republic seemed the best way to preserve the newly established equilibrium.

As a result of this decision Austria passed through many exceedingly difficult years during which it constantly required financial help by other powers through the League of Nations. But the people bravely set out to make the best of their hard lot. They tried to cut their clothes according to their very meager cloth. At times there was much hunger, always a large amount of unemployment, and constantly unfavorable trade and state budget balances. Still the nation, although growing poorer and poorer, kept going, directed by two great social forces.

They were the Marxian Socialists and the Clericals or Christian Socialists. The parties were almost evenly divided, with the former dominant in the cities, and the latter in the country, especially among the villagers. The Clericals controlled the Federal Government by a very slight parliamentary majority, and the Marxist Socialists Vienna. These two parties were very hostile to one another, and both had private armies.

Some three or four years ago a powerful force swept into Austria and cut right across both these parties—that was Hitlerism, whose chief thesis was union, or at least coöperation between Germany and Austria. With Herr Hitler's advent to power in Berlin, this force became much more vehement and aggressive. A dictatorship arose, led by the late Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, the strongest man in the Clerical Party. In an armed conflict, taking place last February, he crushed the Socialist Party and then directed his chief energies toward destroying the Hitlerist movement in Austria. But the National Socialists proved exceedingly aggressive, not even shrinking from murdering the Chancellor.

Dr. Dollfuss was succeeded by Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, who continues his policies so that an intense internal struggle is still raging. The Government has filled the regular jails, opened many new ones, and executed more people in half a year than had been executed in half a century before. But this use of force has settled nothing. The outlawed Marxist Socialists and outlawed National Socialists, representing a majority of the nation, are spiritually at war with the Government.

* * *

And the situation is complicated by the fact that Germany supports the Hitlerists, while Italy supports the Clericals. These two rival nations, led by determined dictators, struggling for the control of Austria have turned this conflict into a vital international issue.

Austria has become a dangerous world problem for which there is no easy nor quick solution. It is not a question of words or formulas, but a clash of two powerful forces. What one must seek is a way to ease that impact, which means the finding of some sort of a compromise.

Stark Fascism or stark Hitlerism in Austria will only mean continued trouble. Some kind of a combination of Fascism with German Nationalism, Clericalism, and Marxism would relieve the situation. That suggestion seems absurd, but it is not, because the Austrian is capable of strange compromises and unexpected conciliation. He is a mild, middle-of-the-road man. He loves peace, is very humane and abhors extremes.

If Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini would each make some concession, if the Clericals and Heimwehr would allow the "Nationals" and Socialists here to have some voice in the government, the situation might be alleviated.

It seems possible that Herr Hitler's new envoy, Herr Franz von Papen, will work in that direction.

[An inside view of Hollywood's reaction to the public campaign against undesirable films will appear tomorrow in The Wide Horizon.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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IS MAN TO BE MASTER, OR IS THIS?

Wide World

The World Must Choose

By Arthur Henderson

President of the World Disarmament Conference

A VERY REMARKABLE book has recently been published in Great Britain. Its title is "Behind the Smoke Screen" and the author is Brig.-Gen. P. R. C. Groves. This book has already commanded much public attention, and without question is destined to command still more. General Groves has a record of public services which entitles his views, if not to unquestioning acceptance, at least to universal respect. He was once a British soldier, became an officer in the Royal Flying Corps, and afterwards in the Royal Air Force. He served in various capacities during the World War, and in 1918, when air warfare was at its height, he became the director of flying operations at the Ministry of Air. When the war was over he became the air force representative of the British Government in the Permanent Military Commission established by the League of Nations in virtue of Article 9 of the Covenant of the League. For three years he served at Geneva, and for part of that time was president of the Permanent Military Commission. Since he left the service General Groves has devoted his entire time and attention to the changing problems which air warfare involves.

His book is a highly expert discussion of the nature of "the next war," in which he assembles a vast array of facts in support of the contentions which he puts forward. I want to draw the attention of the ordinary reader to the picture which he paints of war as it will be conducted if no disarmament convention is drawn up, and if the armament competition which will follow should unhappily end—as it can only end—in another conflict.

General Groves argues that the whole nature of warfare has been changed by the invention of flying. He maintains that we shall never again see what he calls "a war of fronts"—masses of infantry ranged against each other in highly fortified entrenchment systems. On the contrary, he says, if war should happen it will be a war of "areas"—a war in which aircraft of great power will be used in great numbers to strike by aerial bombardment at the "nerve centers" of the enemy state. By "nerve centers" he means not merely, nor even indeed mainly, what soldiers have hitherto held to be "military objectives"—the army forces, barracks, munition dumps, munition factories, concentration

camps, railway centers, harbors and docks. On the contrary, by "nerve centers" he means the great cities where the vast mass of civilian populations live.

He says that against "military objectives" an aerial attack might well be damaging in the extreme. We are all familiar with the quarrel between sailors and airmen as to the measure in which surface warships are vulnerable to air attack; and it is not easy for a civilian to speak with confidence about the merits of the case. But General Groves certainly produces an array of facts that will give cause for thought to any civilian who has believed that England's supplies of food and raw materials from overseas are insured by the protection which the navy can now give.

But far more important than his description of the use of aircraft against military objectives is what he tells us of the danger to civilian populations. He accepts as the present working rule of all general staffs the principle laid down by a German expert, Major Endres, some years ago: "What in former so-called uncivilized times was considered a disgrace to any army, namely to attack the civilian populations with fire and sword, has now become a basic principle of modern warfare." General Groves regards it not only as possible, but as certain that if war should happen again it will be conducted by aerial bombardment of London, Paris, Berlin and other similar centers of population. Attack, he declares, will be carried out by high explosive, by incendiary bomb, and by poison gas.

And against attack of this description General Groves holds that there are no methods of protection which can render the civilian population immune from its dangers. He discusses the measures that could be taken: "If gas masks could be supplied to 8,000,000 people, and if these 8,000,000 people could be taught how to adjust them, they would provide *some* measure of protection against *some* gases. But against others they would not avail. Nothing short of a suitable covering for the entire body would suffice. More might be done by the provision of gas-proof shelters, but accommodation of that kind is insufficient, and even those able to avail themselves of it might not be able to do so in time."

Having considered and rejected the theories of those who hold that poison gas is not really dangerous to civilian populations, General Groves arrives at a conclusion which he states in the following sensational terms: "Any conceivable measures of local protection could at most serve to save only some small fraction of the 8,000,000 inhabitants of London in the event of attack on the scale which is even now possible." And again he says: "It may be assumed that the bulk of civil populations would be unprotected."

Consider the import of these words coming from such an authority as General Groves! "Any *conceivable* measures of local protection could *at most* serve to save some small fraction of the . . . inhabitants of London."

What defense then does General Groves propose? Does he urge that we should build up a great force of fighter aircraft to drive off hostile raiders when they come? He does not. On the contrary, he holds that defense by fighting aircraft is wholly inadequate. Basing himself on the actual experience of the last war, he points out that "the Germans lost altogether but 4.8 per cent of the aircraft sent to raid England during the war, including losses due to forced landings." He tells us that even in fine weather and in broad daylight defending aircraft have the utmost difficulty in finding, and therefore, in engaging, enemy raiders. He quotes one raid in 1916 where out of the 94 defending aircraft only 5 managed to find the enemy formation; another where of 121 machines searching for 16 raiding Gothas "none of them saw anything of the enemy."

And then he goes on to tell us that "On thick days, which greatly predominate in England, the advantage would be with the enemy." In such conditions, he says, bombers might reach their objective without being seen at all, "for cloud flying has been brought to a high degree of perfection." Then General Groves goes on to tell us that the handicaps of defense "are increased by darkness, for then its aircraft are entirely dependent upon searchlights. If these lights are blanketed by cloud, or even by a slight mist, both the aircraft and the anti-aircraft guns of the defense are blind."

I have never believed that fear would lead the nations to accept disarmament. I have never believed that painting in lurid colors the horrors of the next war would by itself persuade the nations to prevent that next war from breaking out. But surely the picture which General Groves has painted is one that must strike dismay to the heart of every man and woman who cares about the welfare of the British people, or better about the destiny of the Western civilization in which we live.

What does his picture mean? It means just this. If no disarmament convention is drawn up the nations will enter upon a large scale competition in aerial forces. Each will strive—as indeed they have begun to strive—to have more aircraft of higher power and better technical caliber than those of neighbor states. As their competition grows more keen, as their air forces increase, so the government of each country will aim at holding—and will indeed actually hold—in its hands the power to lay waste the cities of neighbor states. They will aim at this power, because, if General Groves is right, "the only effective method of protection against aircraft attack is the aerial counter-offensive against the enemy's territory, and the only effective deterrent to aerial aggression is the threat of reprisals in kind."

And note that that is not simply a doctrine put forward by General Groves. On the contrary, he tells us that that doctrine "has been officially accepted, and now dictates the proportion of bombing to fighting squadrons in our home-defense program." By the most practical of all tests, therefore, the British Government has decided that if it is to protect London and our other great cities from devastation from the air, it must do so by being able to destroy Paris and Berlin!

Is this really a tolerable situation for the British, or for any Western nation to accept? Is it really tolerable that the safety of our civilization should depend upon the balance of air forces, in which each nation is trying desperately to be stronger than the rest? Is there not in such a situation only too terrible a chance that someone, moved by fear of imminent attack, may unloose a conflict by seeking to secure the advantage of a sudden surprise attack?

When the nations of the West understand that this is in truth the choice which they must make, I cannot but believe that they will decide on some means of defense less precarious than the competition of national air forces. I cannot but believe that they will decide to abolish military and naval air forces altogether, and to take whatever precautions may be required to remove the danger of disloyal aerial attack by civil aircraft. In aviation, as General Groves in many places argues, there is an overwhelming reason in favor of the system of "pooled security." With such dangers as he depicts before our eyes it is necessary to insure that the system of pooled security to be established shall be effective. But I, for one, cannot doubt that in that system of pooled security lies the sole hope of real defense for every nation against the new and terrifying dangers which modern warfare must involve.

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SMOKE THAT BECLOUDS THE PATH OF PEACE

Soibelman Syndicate

Australia Awaits the Duke of Gloucester

Horses Are His Hobby, the Army His Career, and Boys' Club Activities His Main Social Interest, Which Explains Why Little Is Known of Prince Henry

By Peggy Scott

When King George's sons were boys they were discussing careers. Prince Edward, now Prince of Wales, said that he was going to be a soldier; Prince Albert, now the Duke of York, said that he intended to stick to the navy.

"What are you going to be, Harry?" they both asked Prince Henry.

After thinking for a moment he replied: "Oh! I shall just stay at home and tell the people all the great things you are both doing, in case they overlook them!"

So little is known of the Duke of Gloucester, the King's third son, that it would almost seem as if his boyish fun had come true! One has to go behind the scenes to find him. He is seldom at court functions; he is rarely seen in the West End of London; his public work is done very quietly and unobtrusively. He has a career which he loves, and a hobby which ties him to the country.

You have to go to Tidworth, where his regiment, the Eleventh Hussars, is stationed, to hear of the keen soldier; of the Prince who is a model for young men where his work is concerned; of the younger brother's likeness to the Princess Royal in his conscientious character and high sense of the responsibility of his position.

You have to go to a point-to-point race to see the Duke of Gloucester enjoying his hobby: he is one of the finest horsemen in the country.

A farmer at Ratherwick, Hants, was going over the points which were on his land the day before a military point-to-point race. A young man drove up in a car alone with two dogs, and asked the farmer if he would tell him which was the fourth point.

"I'm going along there now," he said. "You can come with me if you like."

They walked and talked together for an hour, chiefly about the coming race, and about horses, of which the young man seemed to know a great deal. The farmer remarked that Prince Henry was coming to the race the next day.

"I am Prince Henry," said the young man. Then in his natural way he said he must hurry home because his father was going away and he "wanted to say good-by to the old chap"! He had also to help with a levee in the morning, in his father's absence.

The next day, as soon as he had left his car, he asked for the farmer and went over and talked to him and his family. He borrowed the farmer's pen so that he could write his autograph for the young people. The Duke, who is the tallest of the King's sons, stood about among the crowd when he was not racing, dressed in a shabby khaki overcoat; and only the fact that one or two ladies in the tea tent of the Green Jacket Club curtsied to him made people aware of his royal rank. He had changed his clothes in his car with the blinds drawn down when he arrived.

"I had to come through the traffic at a pretty rate!" he told a friend. "I was helping with the levee at St. James's Palace at 12 o'clock. Then I snatched a bit of lunch and got away." It was then just after 2 o'clock.

The Prince drove himself and his equerry home. He often drives by himself, with only his dogs for company. For a time, he was not very fond of flying, but now, when he wants to save time, he uses one of the airplanes belonging to the Prince of Wales. The Prince has a fleet of about six machines at Hendon, and he lends them to his brothers when they need them. The Duke is not likely to take an airplane to Australia, for it is considered more economical to hire a machine when he needs it, in the Dominion.

The brothers each used to keep a stud of horses at the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, but they now find it more economical to hire from the cavalry officers who run stables at Melton Mowbray and other districts where they hunt. As a cavalry officer himself, the Duke of Gloucester has his own horse at Tidworth. When the Prince of Wales hunted frequently, he used to stay with the Duke of Gloucester at The Spinnies, Melton Mowbray, which he took for the season. The Duke takes his leave from his regiment for the hunting.

The friendliness of the King's four sons with each other is part of a happy family life. When Prince Henry and Prince George were at school at St. Peter's, Broadstairs, during the war, the Prince of Wales, their soldier-brother, was their hero; and now whenever they have to be present at the King's levee or other function, the brothers gather together beforehand at York House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, and then go together to the Palace. It is a pretty sight to see her sons greeting the Queen when she arrives with the King. Strict precedence is always observed by them. The Prince of Wales first kisses his mother's hand and then her cheek; the Duke of York follows, then the Duke of Gloucester, and then Prince George.

The lead the Prince of Wales sets his younger brothers was seen recently at a garden party at Buckingham Palace. It began to rain and the King, obeying doctor's orders, immediately returned to the house for shelter. The guests hurried after him, but the Prince, seeing that his mother had not returned, waited outside the door, hat in hand, and kept his brothers there, too, until the Queen had entered.

The Duke of Gloucester only plays a little golf, so that he is not so much with the Prince as Prince George, who has the same tastes. The Duke is the cricketer of the family. One day, when he was a boy, a cricket match had been arranged at Windsor and Prince Henry was captain of his side. After bowling out the Prince of Wales, the captain turned to one of his team and said: "We shall win all right now. There is only father to come in, and I can bowl him any time I like." And he did!

Keystone

THEY KNOW A REAL PRINCE
The Duke With Members of a Manchester Boys' Club.

Prince Henry is always "Harry" to his family, as the Prince of Wales is "David." Princess Mary, now the Princess Royal, called Prince Henry "the bluebottle" when he was small because he was never still. He had a keen sense of humor. When Princess Mary made some cakes and they were produced at a picnic, her brothers were asked how they liked them. Prince Henry looked at the cakes and then at Princess Mary and said: "Isn't it high treason to speak disrespectfully of the daughter of the Prince of Wales?" (now the King).

Perhaps it was the daily drills with his brothers under Major Forsyth, the King's Scottish piper, that made Prince Henry finally want to be a soldier. It is a tradition in the Royal Family that one of the King's sons shall devote himself to a military career, and it is interesting to note that his uncle, the late Duke of Clarence, who was as keen a soldier as the Duke of Gloucester, had the same second interest. He did a great deal to help the beginnings of boys' clubs, which are now looked upon as the Duke's special job.

Unlike his elder brothers who first had a naval training, he went straight to Eton, where he spent five happy years. When the Queen was visiting the school in 1932, she came across his name where he had carved it on the wall. In every respect, he behaved like every other young Etonian. Once it led to his having to enter Windsor Castle by the tradesmen's entrance.

Prince Henry had come with a crowd of Eton boys from the college to see the Garde Republicaine, the famous French band, at the Castle. With the rest of the public, the boys were kept outside a barrier, but eventually Prince Henry was recognized and offered admission. Remembering his father's wish, that he should be an Eton boy and nothing else, he refused to leave his companions, and later entered the castle grounds with them by the tradesmen's entrance.

At school, his facility in modern languages astonished the other boys, for he spoke French and German easily. His natural bent for mechanics, which was noted in the workshop at Eton, found expression recently when he laid the keel of H. M. S. Penelope in the shipyard of Messrs. Harland & Wolff at Belfast. After clinching a rivet into its place, he shouted in a voice which could be heard across the yard: "Hi! Bring me another!" And when he had driven it home, he said to the riveter: "How's that?" More cheers went up for "the Earl," as they prefer to call the Duke in Ulster, over that incident than over any other during his first official visit.

The Duke of Gloucester is also Earl of Ulster. "The Earl," who at the beginning of his visit had fingered his tie as his elder brother does so frequently, waved his hand freely to the workmen as sirens hooted, and stevedores ceased work to cheer. No doubt repairs to the motorcycle which he rode to lectures when he was at Cambridge with the Duke of York had helped to give him the skill which so pleased the workmen. Very popular indeed was the King's act, soon after the return of the Earl of Ulster, in conferring upon him the Knighthood of St. Patrick. The motto of the order is quis-separabit (Who shall separate us?).

Even at Cambridge, however, the horse was the Duke's first love, and he won the inter-varsity tent-pegging and jumping competition for Cambridge, single-handed. He was the first of the King's sons to win a point-to-point race, and it was the first in which he had taken part—at the Cavalry Brigade meeting at Alton. In March, this year, His Royal Highness won the Windmill Hill Cup at the Salisbury Plain steeplechases.

It was natural that Prince Henry should be gazetted to a cavalry regiment on passing out of the military college, Sandhurst—the Tenth Royal Hussars. As the regiment was serving in India, however, His Royal Highness was attached to the Eleventh Hussars. It was an inspiring commission for a young man, for the Eleventh formed part of the famous Light Brigade at Balaclava, and every British schoolboy has Tennyson's lines by heart:

> Forward the Light Brigade!
> Was there a man dismay'd?
> Not tho' the soldier knew
> Someone had blundered.
> Theirs not to make reply;
> Theirs not to reason why . . .

His regiment had the nickname of "the Cherry-pickers" because of their crimson overalls on parade, but since

(Continued on page 15)

Underwood

HEAR, HEAR!
The Duke Speaks at the Opening of a Playing Field Acquired by the National Association of Boys' Clubs.

A New Deal in Foreign Affairs?

Washington Observers Are Wondering When the State Department, in Its Outmoded Home, Will Feel the Effect of the Movement Which Has Transformed Other Federal Activities

By Stanley High

NEW DEAL VISITORS to Washington call frequently at the Department of Commerce building, which houses the NRA. They fill the waiting rooms at the Department of Agriculture. A few of them can be found, almost any day, at the Treasury. In fact, they make a beaten path to scores of government offices, old and new. Only the State Department seems to be entirely beyond the pale. Its building goes back to the days when gingerbread was the architectural vogue. There are a few observers who insist that its procedures are similarly dated. At any rate, the State Department goes its somewhat pompous way only slightly stirred and not at all ruffled by the fact that a new world is being made to order outside its windows.

One is inclined to feel, however, that the technicians of America's foreign policy had better enjoy their quiet while they have it. It is not likely to last. The fact that the New Deal has been so long delayed in reaching the State Department is likely to make its eventual arrival all the more overwhelming. That it will, one day, arrive seems certain. However that event is regarded within the department, it is certain that outside of it large and influential groups of American citizens are looking forward to it with hopeful anticipation. To them a New Deal is nowhere more necessary than in the field of foreign affairs. And for the first year and a half of the Roosevelt Administration, they have acted on the assumption that it was bound to come.

This was indicated plainly enough in the passage of the Vinson naval bill by the last session of Congress. That bill was designed to bring the fleet of the United States up to the maximum level of strength allowed under the Washington and London treaties. It authorized the construction, during the next seven years, of 107 vessels at a cost variously estimated all the way from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. No such ambitious armament program had ever before been undertaken by the United States in time of peace.

But the significant fact about the Vinson bill was not entirely the size of the program, but also the silence of the opposition. It came up at a time when peace opinion in the United States was probably more articulate and certainly more radically pacifist than at any period since 1919 and 1920. And it passed without any important mass protest.

Nevertheless, there is, I should say, more confidence in the peace leadership of Mr. Roosevelt than in any President since the war. The very definite feeling is abroad, among peace groups, that once the pressure of domestic problems has let up a bit, the President will turn to the field of international affairs with a courageous and significant program. It is assumed, in other words, that the New Deal, when it is well on its feet in the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Labor and the Treasury, will be extended into the State Department.

I think that that assumption is justified. It is justified, in some measure, by the counselors with whom the President is surrounded. I doubt if the United States, since William Jennings Bryan's incumbency, has had a more aggressive friend of peace in the State Department than Mr. Cordell Hull. In the best sense of the word, Mr. Hull is an internationalist. His internationalism partakes generously of the Wilsonian idealism. And that fact has considerably altered the State Department atmosphere. Undersecretaries, trained in a school that repudiated Wilsonian idealism root and branch, are learning a new language and attempting, as rapidly as possible, to adopt a new point of view.

And it is safe to say that Mr. Hull's internationalism is strongly backed, in the President's Cabinet, by Secretaries Perkins and Wallace. Better Cabinet backing would be hard to find. In addition, and even more important, the friends of peace can count upon Mrs. Roosevelt. Even with the country absorbed in its own affairs, the wife of the President has not hesitated, repeatedly, to reaffirm her convictions on this subject. They have been convictions of the sort to encourage those who look to the present Administration for significant international leadership.

Moreover, the actual foreign policy of this Administration during the past year has supplied practical encouragement of the same sort. In fact, in any normal period of American history, that policy would have been accounted a New Deal in itself. Only the rapidity of more dramatic economic developments crowded it into a position of secondary importance.

This policy has been most significantly developed in regard to Latin America. It is probably true that the relations between the United States and the republics to the south are friendlier, at the present time, than in many decades. This progress toward greater friendliness and increased confidence was begun under the Administration of Mr. Hoover. But it has been greatly speeded up during the last 18 months. The President's "Good Neighbor" declaration has, in fact, been significantly implemented.

The Montevideo conference, with its non-intervention treaty, went farther than the United States had gone before toward allaying the suspicions of Latin-American nations toward this country. In fact, Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, secretary of the Committee on Coöperation with Latin America, is authority for the statement that the Montevideo convention "saved Pan-American relations from the rocks."

This new agreement was severely tested in successive crises in Cuba during the past year. But despite the insistence of certain sections of the press, the Administration refused to be stampeded into armed intervention. And to prove that it really meant business, the Platt Amendment was formally abrogated early in June. The new treaty removes other restrictions placed upon Cuba's sovereignty by the treaty of 1903. It is small wonder that the Havana newspapers hailed the new convention as "the most important action since Cuba won her independence from Spain," or that, throughout Latin America generally, the opinion seemed to prevail that the "Good Neighbor" statement of Mr. Roosevelt had become something more than a slogan.

In other areas of the international field evidence of this sort is less striking. Still certain definite tendencies are already apparent. For one thing, Mr. Roosevelt, despite his friendliness with Senator Hiram Johnson, has moved closer to the League of Nations than any of his predecessors. Last December, speaking before the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, he referred to the League—that in itself broke something of a precedent—and went on to say that "political profit, personal prestige, national aggrandizement attended the birth of the League of Nations, and handicapped it from its infancy. . . . Nevertheless, through the League directly, or through its guiding motives indirectly, the states of the world have groped forward to find something better than the old way of composing their differences. . . . The League of Nations . . . is a prop in the world peace structure," and the United States is "cooperating more openly in the fuller utilization of the League of Nations machinery than ever before."

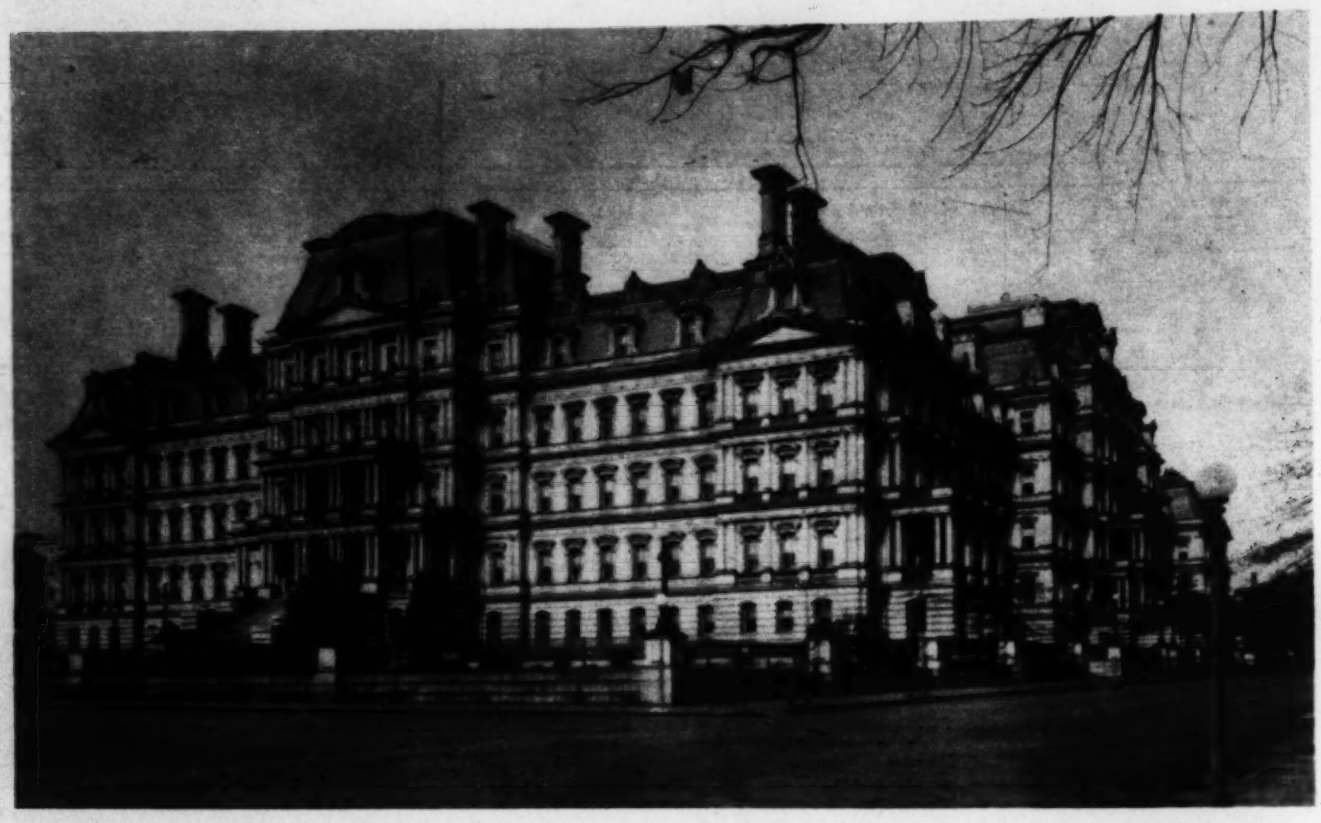
This whole-hearted and unexpected indorsement of the League's objectives likewise led to significant action. On June 16, the President was empowered by Congress to accept membership for the United States in the International Labor Organization in Geneva. The I. L. O. is not, organically, a part of the League structure, but it is certainly a part of the international machinery which has developed under League leadership. This move, in fact, comes nearer to a congressional indorsement of the League than any action since the foundation of that organization. It indicates that the old fear of Geneva and all its works does not exist in the White House and has begun to be somewhat less potent on Capitol Hill.

There are some observers who believe that the next great test of the Roosevelt foreign policy will come at the Naval Conference next year. That conference will meet to consider revision and continuance of the treaties which were drawn up at Washington in 1921-1922. At present—with the apparent inability of the World Disarmament Conference to make headway—the chances for the success of the 1935 conference seem to be very slight indeed. In fact, there are some who insist that it had better be called off now, rather than to risk the armament race that almost certainly would follow its failure.

There is little doubt but that Mr. Roosevelt, if he has an international New Deal in his hat, will be called upon, by the time that conference convenes, to produce it. His several statements designed to bolster up the world conference have put the United States helpfully on record. But they have not greatly stimulated the conference itself. Just what more can be done next year remains to be seen.

Meanwhile it ought to be plain to those who have watched the preliminaries to previous conferences that much of the present pessimism is a part of the jockeying game. Every nation involved, and particularly Japan, Great Britain and the United States, is determined to get itself into a position that will be favorable to bargaining. And on the surface of things it almost always seems as though this process will lead to disaster. But it is sometimes true that those conferences which, when they convene, appear to be the most hopeless turn out, before adjournment, to have been the most successful.

At present the Administration, so far as disarmament is concerned, is maneuvering for position. Until next year, at least, it would be a blunder to accept those maneuvers as though they represented established policy. On the contrary, the evidence seems to be on the side of those who look to Mr. Roosevelt to provide a positive leadership on behalf of peace, in respect not only to disarmament but in the whole field of international relationships. Both the President's declarations and his actual policies—during the last 18 months—give weight to the belief that in the end the State Department, despite its antiquated architecture, will be included in the New Deal picture.



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STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
Relic of the Days When Gingerbread Was the Architectural Vogue.

Camp Schools for Unemployed Women

Where There's a Will There's a Camp Site, and Rest and Rehabilitation as Well as Practical Training Under the Government's Federal Emergency Relief Program

By Corinne Reid Frazier

WHILE THOUSANDS of unemployed men, during the first flush of the New Deal, were finding shelter, refreshment and tasks to occupy their idle hands in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps established throughout the country, women in the same unemployment dilemma were being given scant consideration.

Then, one day last autumn, their problems were brought to the attention of Federal Emergency Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins by no less a person than Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Something, Mr. Hopkins agreed, must be done about the "forgotten woman," whose plight was quite as distressing as that of her unremembered brother.

And, at once, something was done. Mr. Hopkins solicited the aid of Miss Hilda Smith, former director of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers, who had just assumed the rôle of specialist in workers' education in the women's work division of the FERA. She began work immediately upon a plan whereby women out of employment and at a low ebb, physically as well as economically, could be given a chance to rehabilitate themselves and, where possible, could be put in the way of finding work suited to their abilities.

In April, Miss Smith laid her plan for camp schools for women before a conference of state relief administrators and representatives of national women's organizations, called at the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt and presided over jointly by her and Mrs. Ellen Woodward, FERA director of women's work. These plans offered federal aid to any states desiring to open such centers to care for limited numbers of their unemployed girls and women. An initial allotment was forthcoming, Miss Smith had been assured, and, she told the conference, if these camp schools proved a success, she saw possibilities for future development along permanent lines.

Her suggestions and the offer of the FERA were received enthusiastically. The result is the establishment this summer of 31 camp schools over a wide territory—not more than one to a state, except in New York and Wisconsin, each of which were to have two—and requests continuing to flow belatedly into Miss Smith's office for far more allotments than the original appropriation allowed. By July 1, the sum set aside for 1934 was exhausted.

Incidentally, the camp schools, which have been referred to erroneously as "the feminine Civilian Conservation Corps," differ essentially from that project, Miss Smith points out, in that there is no public works program included. Their primary objectives are rehabilitation and educational development of unemployed women with a view to increased employability, while the CCC subordinates these objectives to the work program, furnishing actual jobs for the men in national forests, on highways, and so forth.

So eagerly are state relief committees seizing upon the idea of camp schools that there is every indication of the number being doubled next summer, if the need still exists. In fact, the groundwork already is being laid in some states for an expanded 1935 program. Each state which sent in a request for a grant too late for consideration this season has been asked to forward to Washington a full report of its individual situation, of the type of camp needed and other pertinent data, so that the federal director can gauge the real demands for this sort of undertaking in preparation for appropriation requests and recommendations for the future development of women's camp schools.

* * *

At the same time, Miss Smith has several research workers in the field, gathering data on the camps already operating, in order to profit by initial experience to the betterment of the future set-ups. She hopes, also, by late autumn to have a follow-up research project under way, conducted by each state, through which each girl who attended a camp will be contacted and the results in her life noted as an index to the real usefulness of the project.

Miss Hilda Smith is one of the country's pioneer specialists in unemployment and industrial problems, as well as being one of the nation's leading feminine educators. Since her resignation in 1921 as dean of Bryn Mawr College, Miss Smith has devoted herself to the educational problems of industrial workers. She resigned as dean in order to organize the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry—one of the first of its kind—and, as the head of that school, she has spent the past 13 years directing an ever-increasing number of educators in this new phase of adult education, which seeks to supply, to some extent, the deficiencies of the average industrial employee's scholastic training and thus to give them opportunity for broader, more useful lives.

Of recent years, Miss Smith's activities have spread over a nation-wide field, through her appointment as chairman of the board of directors of the Affiliated School for Workers, a group of coöperating resident workers' schools and non-resident night schools. From the fullness of this experience she has brought to the Emergency Relief Administration the comprehensive outline of her plan for this newest development in workers' education—camp schools for unemployed women.

Under the federal plan, camp schools are established only at the request of state relief committees, which in each case agree to supply the site and equipment needed. The federal grant takes care of other expenses, including staff salaries, food, medical service, etc. It averages from $2000 to $6000 according to the length of the course contemplated. Some of the camps are open for only two weeks; others run from six weeks to two months.

A varied assortment of buildings and sites has been pressed into service for these camp schools. Some states have obtained the use of agricultural colleges or the state university campus and buildings. Others are using public school buildings or existing camp sites which are either loaned or rented by private owners. Girl Scout camps and Y. W. C. A.'s have been donated for limited periods of time. In Hallowell, Maine, one resident school is established in an unused summer hotel, donated by the owner of the property—and in one city, a museum was even offered.

Where there's a will, there's a camp site. This seems to be the state committee's unwritten slogan.

In the establishment of all of these camp schools, Miss Smith points out, there are four principal objectives: First, to rehabilitate the student both physically and mentally through a program of health education; second, to give her, through a brief workers' education program—the pioneer feature of the project—some understanding of her situation in industrial society and a conception of the changing economic structure into which she must fit herself; third, to provide vocational counsel which will aid the student in getting a job, or, where possible, to give her actual training for job openings; and fourth, to give her instruction in methods of home making.

* * *

The workers' education program, something entirely unprecedented as a government undertaking, is in reality a brief course in practical economics.

"It consists, in broad terms, of a consideration of the practical economic problems wage earners will meet in their day-to-day working life," Miss Smith explains. "Specialists in workers' education, drawn from the ranks of unemployed teachers of economics, will seek to give the campers some conception of what is happening in industry today; of why wages are cut; why jobs are scarce; of the international situation affecting American conditions; of the Government's new plans. In short, we hope to give these women

A WORKING GIRL'S PROMISED LAND
The Living Room in the Camp School at Butte, Mont.; Lent by the Girl Scouts.

a background which will help them to become more useful units in their own communities through a better understanding, not only of their own situation, but of that of all workers in their groups. We consider this the most important piece of work being done at these camps—aside, of course, from actually getting jobs for the women, which we are able to do only in a limited number of cases."

Miss Smith's plan provides for four general types of camp school, set up in accordance with the needs of the community involved. They are, briefly, the school for workers' education, including factory, office, store and domestic workers, such as the one established at Oberlin, Ohio, in connection with the Institute of Office Workers, a unit of the Affiliated School for Workers; the camp providing vocational training for domestic service or office work; the camp for unemployed professional women, designed chiefly for rest and at the same time to supply vocational guidance for reëmployment in other fields; and the camp for young mothers, with nursery school attached.

The first of this latter type is being opened in West Virginia as a late summer project. It will provide vocational counsel for young mothers, housekeeping guidance and training in the care of children.

Among the first of the camp school units to open this summer was Camp Winsunvale for unemployed domestic workers in the summer hotel region of New Hampshire. Here, 50 young women received training for domestic service, and since the closing of the school

(Continued on Page 12)

FAR FROM THE WHIR OF THE FACTORY LOOM
The Federal Experimental School Camp for Girls at Ogden, Utah

BUCKING THE FIVE O'CLOCK RUSH—IN A COZY CABIN INSTEAD OF A STREET CAR
The Ogden Encampment Stresses Training for Household Employment. A Class in Domestic Service Learns the Knack of Being a Good Table Maid.

The Game Called Circus Golf

Interruptions Are the Biggest Bunkers to Stars of the Big Top Who Tee Off in the East and Maybe Sink Their Putts in San Francisco

By Floyd L. Bell

"SAY, FELLOWS, we'll have to cut this short and play the next hole in Minneapolis." "That's right, and maybe we can get a good start on another and finish it out in Vancouver or Seattle. Then when we get to San Francisco we can play three holes each day between shows and do that again in Los Angeles."

"Keep your score cards and we'll start right in where we left off. That Minnikahda course is a tough one but maybe we can have time to skip out to the Town and Country in St. Paul for three or four holes, and that course always was an easy one for me."

And picking up their clubs and rushing to the clubhouse, the foursome of the "only traveling golf club in the world" hurriedly dressed and, hailing a taxicab, within the next 30 minutes were back "on the lot" where the "greatest show on earth" was showing that day in Winona, Minn.

The golf club of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey circus is one of the most unusual sports organizations in history. Formed entirely of performers of the Big Top, of performers who have come from the four corners of the earth to join the circus, it has no golf course, no clubhouse, no "home" save that of the circus trains. Yet it has at its disposal the finest golf courses in America, it has been entertained in the most magnificent clubhouses, and in turn its annual banquet and ball are given each year in one of the nation's finest hotels, chosen according to the route of the circus.

Some five years ago four of the stars of the circus were seated on their trunks between shows. The conversation turned to golf, and led to the laying of plans to go out to a public course in the next city in which the circus showed, to test the prowess of the four.

The next morning on the public golf course of a Midwestern city was born the "Ringling-Barnum Circus Golf Club," which has grown until it has some 30 active and participating members and as many more honorary members, men who have left the circus to enter other fields.

Each season two tournaments are held and each year the winner receives a gold medal and is guest of honor at a banquet to which are invited the friends of the golfers.

* * *

Golf clubs throughout the United States and Canada were quick to display their interest in this organization—a golf club which travels 20,000 miles each season, which plays its tournaments in points so widely separated that one must turn to the geography book to discover their exact location. And as a result invitations have been extended in every city which the Big Show visits, to these golfers of the sawdust rings.

And let no one imagine the golfers of this unusual club are "dubs." There are some members of the Circus Golf Club who would be within the select circle in almost any tournament held anywhere. Clyde Ingalls, golden-voiced announcer and side show operator, for example, holds the club championship of the Whitfield Club in Florida and is city champion also of Sarasota, in that State; Clarence Bruce, medalist of last year, is feared in any tournament which he enters in the winter, or off season in Florida; Don Valerio, a former member of the club now in vaudeville, has won two or three city championships in New Jersey. Alfredo Codona, Paul Arley, Jimmy Piccianni, Con Colleano—all *artistes* of the Big Top—are well within the eighties in their golf, and this despite the fact they are never in any one city long enough to become familiar with its golf courses.

Since the circus is always in the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul for three or four days, and always spends a Sunday there, it has become an established thing that one of the tournaments shall be played in Minneapolis. The other is usually played in some southern city near the close of the season and a real event is made of the presentation of the medals and the according of the honors due a champion.

Acrobats, aerialists, clowns, stars of the tight wire, all are members of this golf club. This year Ed Rooney is president of the club. He it is whom, when you see a performance of this circus, you will identify as the "man who swings a woman about on a trapeze." The woman is his wife, and needless to say it requires the same keen sight and quick thought to perform this act and assure her of safety that it does to assure Ed of a good score on the golf links.

* * *

When Clarence Bruce a year ago won the final tournament of the season and was hailed with a cheer by his fellow golfers it was his attractive wife, known to the circus by her maiden name of Rose Rieffanach, who rushed to greet him with an enthusiastic kiss. Some one caught that scene in motion pictures, and now and then these are exhibited in staterooms on the circus trains, to prove, we assume, that there is real reward for a tired golfer when he wins a tournament.

Alfredo Codona, acclaimed as the greatest of all living aerialists, and Con Colleano, who has been called the greatest of wire *artistes*, are two of the most proficient and enthusiastic of the circus golfers, and either of these lithe young men plays well within the 80 circle.

Each year, just before the close of the season, the route is scanned to discover what is the next "Sunday town"—a city in other words in which the circus will spend Sunday without a performance. Then, usually with a press agent in advance acting as intermediary, negotiations are begun with the leading hotel of that city and arrangements are made for the big banquet and ball which follows. Perhaps at no other time during the season do the performers so completely relax. To be honored with an invitation to the Circus Golf Club dinner is indeed to be named among the social elect of the White Tops. It is a distinction coveted and cherished. Usually the guest list runs to about 200 names, the total "population" of the circus being in the neighborhood of 1600.

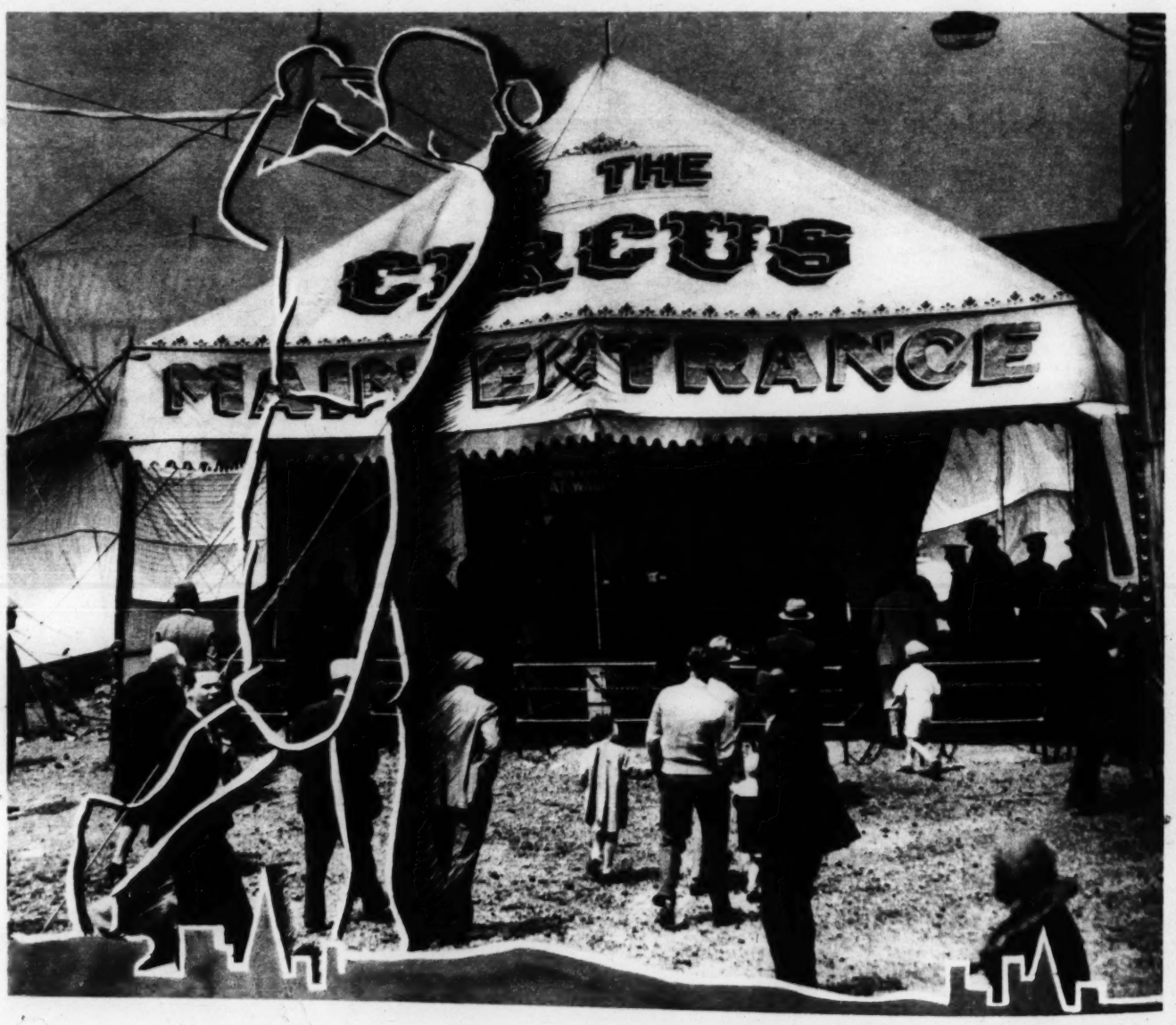
Hotel men wherever this banquet has been held have entered enthusiastically into the affair and have gone out of their way to aid in making it a success. Now and then some distinguished guests from the outside world are invited. In Greenville, S. C., two years ago, a noted newspaper publisher and his wife and the Governor of the State were guests. In Dallas last year, a statesman whose voice has often rung through the halls of the National Capitol was so honored. But never is there permitted any long-winded, tiresome speaking. The toastmaster, the president of the club, cuts short any attempt at this sort of thing. There are some excellent after-dinner speakers in the circus and from these half a dozen are usually chosen to respond briefly and wittily to the toasts offered. For weeks before the affair is held it is discussed in dressing tents and on trains and is a never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

Between shows in many cities the members of the golf club are taken out to the country clubs and golf courses, and it is because of this that often a match will be begun in one city to be finished in another a thousand miles distant. For a circus is timed to a split second, and a performer must always watch carefully that he shall not be late. In Washington, D. C., several golfers are always taken out to Chevy Chase and there on the links favored by Presidents and ambassadors is begun a contest which does not actually conclude until the circus has swung about America on its long route and has returned, by a devious tour of some thousands of miles, to Atlanta, Tampa, Miami or some other southern city.

* *

The swing of the club which starts in Minneapolis or St. Paul may terminate with putting on the greens in St. Louis or Kansas City. The hole which was won in Omaha may be played over and over again in conversation as the trains cross the prairies of Nebraska and emerge into the mountains of Colorado, and the next hole is likely to be played at an altitude of several thousand feet in Denver or Pueblo, while a few days later again, having descended to the plains of Kansas and the windswept wheat fields of Oklahoma, the final hole of the match is likely to be played in the valleys of the great Southwest.

Country clubs have manifested the greatest possible interest in this gypsy-like, roving golf club and it is no uncommon sight to see a dignified banker, president of some exclusive country club, seated in the "back yard" of the circus, on a wagon tongue or an upturned bucket, arguing a point in golf with some performer who has just returned from thrilling the thousands within the big white tent a few feet distant. And it need not be hastily assumed that the circus golfer will come out second best in the argument. Then, at the conclusion of the afternoon show, one sees the limousine of this same banker driven up to the performers' dressing tent and into it pile several of the performers, while other cars, owned by other officials of the city's leading golf club, pick up others of this "trouping golf club" and they head merrily for the links.



A SIDE SHOW NOT LISTED ON THE BILLBOARDS — Ewing Galloway

The "Man on the Flying Trapeze" Is President of the Circus Golf Club, Which Usually Covers 20,000 Miles in a Year.

Maintaining World Law and Order

Can the Responsibility Vested in the Individual by Common Law Be Applied to the Community of Nations to Safeguard Peoples Against Breaches of the Peace?

By J. R. M. Butler

THE SOURCE of the American and the English legal systems alike is the Common Law. Rooted in immemorial local custom, enriched by foreign importations, formed into a national unity by the royal justices of the Middle Ages, and developed since by innumerable decisions and statutes on both sides of the Atlantic, the English Common Law is the trunk from which have branched the varied systems of law that rule the lives of the English-speaking world.

Now of this Common Law it is a leading principle that every citizen is bound to assist in preventing breaches of the peace. In early times, when the state was in embryo and organized official bodies were few and weak, the maintenance of law and order rested largely on the readiness of the ordinary man to respond to this duty, and the duty played a much greater part in his life than it does today. Nowadays we regard the suppression of crime as peculiarly the work of a professional police force. But the Common Law duty of the layman still remains. Wherever it is denied or shirked we shall find a low tone of public morality or some other radical defect in society.

We are not concerned, however, to discuss this obligation imposed on the individual in countries with a jurisprudence deriving from the Common Law, but rather to consider whether it offers any lesson applicable to the affairs of that world-community, composed not of individual men but of independent nation-states. Any such lesson can here apply only by analogy, and argument from analogy is dangerous. But none will deny that in this international society some improved means to hold violators in check and to maintain law and order is sorely needed.

Granted that mere negative pacifism is inadequate and likely to defeat its object, in what way are the peace-loving nations to perform this duty? The contribution of the statesmen of 1919 was of course the Covenant of the League of Nations, with its declaration that any matter affecting good relations between states was henceforth to be regarded as one of general concern, and its guarantee of protection for its members against external aggression. The United States, on the ground that membership in the League involved permanent entanglement in European politics, did not join.

Various attempts have been made since 1919 by the European powers to erect another structure of mutual assistance and guarantee, but the basis has been too narrow to provide a reasonable certainty that the aggressor could not succeed. The Locarno agreements were admirable within their limited scope and seemed full of promise, but the more general and ambitious schemes never materialized.

In 1927 the United States made its own contribution toward world peace in its initiation of the so-called Kellogg Peace Pact, but this Pact was merely a declaration of intention and, being further weakened by the reservations on the part of the stronger powers, was evidently ineffective as it stood. There seemed some chance, however, of the Pact coming to life when Mr. Stimson declared that the United States would not view its violation with indifference, and when Mr. Norman Davis later made a formal statement to the same effect on behalf of the new President.

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER? I AM!

It is not surprising, however, that there should be some sentiment in favor of isolation. "Let the Continental countries" (say some Englishmen); "Let the European countries" (say many Americans) "fight out their miserable quarrels if they must; but let us behind our geographical barriers thank God that we are not as other men; let us, without running unnecessary risks, set these cantankerous peoples an example of peaceable living." Such an attitude need not always be wrong, whatever accusations of selfishness and self-righteousness it may provoke. But we should not assume that it is wise or helpful now. As the earth becomes more and more unified by a single system of communications, trade and finance, it becomes more and more difficult for a single state to escape the consequences of a war between two great powers, as the United States discovered in 1917, and it should become more and more possible for a consensus of pacific powers to prevent a single adventurous state from going to war with any prospect of success.

Moreover, as the earth becomes more and more unified on the mental plane by common ways of thought, as the consciousness unfolds that we are all members one of another, it becomes less and less possible to deny that we are our brother's keeper and to disclaim the moral responsibility for maintaining law and order among the nations. It is true, no doubt, that there is always a more excellent way than force. But no nation has yet attained such an effective understanding of spiritual power as to dispense with the policeman in its internal affairs; and we are not justified in assuming that force can as yet be dispensed with in the international sphere.

We must not, however, press our analogy unduly. There does not exist in the international sphere any process at all closely corresponding to that of legislation within the state, by which defects of law can be righted and the legal position modified in accordance with changing public opinion. It will consequently be difficult to induce fair-minded peoples to exert themselves to coerce nations for action for which, technically illegal though it may be, the injustice of existing treaties offers some excuse.

This difficulty will be all the greater if the action complained of seems to have been a spontaneous outburst of popular feeling. Then again, there are some states pursuing an internal or external policy which separates them from the fellowship of nations, but nevertheless acknowledge an obligation to justify their behavior at the bar of international public opinion. And there are some states with resources and geographical remoteness which render them but slightly susceptible to most forms of international pressure.

Such considerations rule out as inappropriate and impracticable at present any engagement on the part of all states automatically to undertake some specified action in an emergency. Nor can we visualize any scheme which would mean the policing of the world by a single group of powers. A counter-grouping would be provoked, and the result would be indistinguishable from private war on a large scale. The duty is universal. Nevertheless, it falls most nearly on the strong, and the possessors of sea power have a special responsibility.

Now unquestionably one of the chief obstacles to the acceptance of this duty at present is the attitude of the British nations and of the United States—especially the latter. These nations cherish a strong tradition against entanglement in political alliances, but they share also the far older tradition of the Common Law. It may be that the time has come for them to revert to that older tradition and give the world the lead which that tradition and their preëminent strength alike justify it in demanding of them. Joint action on such lines would clearly not be possible—and it would be disastrous if it were—unless the public opinion of their peoples were prepared to sanction such action; and at present it seems clear that public opinion is not ready.

If so, we deduce, not that nothing can be done, but that public opinion must be educated, and not only by newspapers, teachers and institutes of foreign relations, though these are vastly important, but by political chiefs and responsible statesmen. For it would seem that human affairs have now reached a stage where the good neighbor, the good citizen of the world community, must accept his full share of the responsibility for holding aggressors in check and maintaining law and order.

LORD TIMOTHY DEXTER HOUSE, NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

GOVERNOR LANGDON HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

New England Hol

It's the Big Event of the Sumr East Town—a Pageant T Magnificent Panoram

By Harlan Tr

OPEN HOUSE! What a world of meaning those words convey! And what an air of grace and elegance and old-time hospitality they conjure up to those who associate the phrase with the increasing custom of certain old New England communities which annually set aside a day or two each summer to extend the latchstring to the public in the interests of some deserving local charity.

Somewhere the custom caught on. No one seems to know exactly which community was first to visualize the golden opportunity that beckoned from the imposing façade, the friendly fanlight, the gleaming brass knocker of New England's far-famed colonial mansions—an opportunity which beckons to the public no less than to the community group which sponsors these open-house days.

At any rate the idea is growing in popularity. Public appreciation is what pays the admittance fee, and many a worthy community enterprise, library, church or civic improvement is aided by these delightful Down East sideshows.

Plymouth, Andover, and Deerfield, Massachusetts, are just a few of the towns which have begun to capitalize the opportunities presented through the public exhibition of their well-preserved old houses. But it is along the seacoast, especially east of Boston, that the public shows the greatest interest.

The reason lies in the predominating style of architecture and the historical period it represents. Old houses in themselves will not suffice. A weathered salt box, replete with garrison overhang and all the other interesting characteristics of those Indian-fighting days, is interesting enough. But the public will not flock to a town full of these brave old relics with the same eagerness it manifests toward more elaborate homes of a later period.

Where Open House Day reaps its richest harvest of appreciative sightseeing visitors is in the elm-arched byways of austere old Salem and Newburyport, in New Hampshire's proud old seaport city of Portsmouth and in the snug little coast towns of Maine.

The weather-beaten starch box, with its huge central chimney and heavy nail-studded door, may outdate the rank and file of the well-groomed coastal houses by a century or so. But mere age yields to elegance when the public comes to call.

Civilized Salem glories in the greatness of departed days. Its history is written in the bubbling wake of its long-vanished East India marine and in the homes that typify the prosperity of earlier days. Ships made Salem, city of merchant princes and master mariners. They were men of affluence and good taste, who built fine mansions and furnished them in like manner.

Fortunes were pouring into the countingrooms of such men as Derby and Crowninshield back in the days when Nathaniel Hawthorne was collector of customs of the port. But that was before tariff-minded impresarios in the federal capital had begun to brandish their political cudgels, which eventually stifled Salem's free trade with the world.

Salem was making hay in the early part of the nineteenth century, which is a Yankee way of saying that the architect, joiner and woodcarver were busy folks around Washington Square and Chestnut Street. All too soon the day of restricted trade did come, and with it the fulfillment of Crowninshield's gloomy prediction. Grass had indeed begun to grow in the streets of Salem, at least in the byways leading to its deserted wharves.

Salem dates the decline of its magnificent residential development to the economic vicissitudes which beset it in the early 1800's. But the beneficiaries of Salem's architectural splendor are not unmindful of their inheritance. Chestnut Street today is a broad byway of three-storied brick mansions, each with a distinguishing ornamentation of its own. Fine trees shade the front, and to one side and the rear each place has its well-kept garden.

To Samuel McIntire, outstanding designer and woodcarver of the late eighteenth century, is attributed much credit for the exquisite pattern and detailed ornamentation of Salem's finest doorways and paneled interiors. Because skilled woodcarvers were plentiful in all seacoast towns, wherever ships and figureheads were in fashion, these early mansions lacked little in originality of design and excellence of workmanship.

Salem's beauty is more than skin deep. The Salem merchant had an abundance of ideas about furnishing a house, as the Open House Day visitor discovers when he crosses the threshold to these cherished places.

A grandfather clock by an old New England craftsman, a set of rare Lowestoft china, an array of Chippendale chairs, or a Chinese tapestry attest the fine taste of these Salem citizens, who sometimes did their shopping between Essex Street and Canton by way of the Roaring Forties and Java Head.

All this is but a shallow background of the beauties which draw visitors to Salem's Open House Day. Is it any wonder that more than 3000 persons thronged Salem's mansions, 15 or so, at 50 cents a house, when the city was holding its Tercentenary Pageant in 1930? This year, the garden side of old Salem was emphasized. With Mrs. Henry P. Benson of Marblehead Neck as chairman, members of Grace Episcopal Church sold somewhere in the neighborhood of a thousand tickets for an afternoon's public peep behind those high garden walls.

Twenty miles or so up the turnpike from Salem is another town where open house revives memories of more affluent days. Newburyport was once a city of ships, as even a hasty glance up and down old High Street might tell you. For there's an aristocratic air to these old shipping towns and a style of grandeur all their own.

An outstanding attraction in old houses is the wall paper. Newburyport has many well-preserved examples. The William Wheelwright mansion, built soon after the American Revolution, has much of its original papering. Close by is the Knapp house, built about the same period, and in the double parlors is a fine example of the wall paper known as "The Adventures of Telemachus."

Still farther along is a house associated with an adventure of another sort. It is the Timothy Dexter house—Lord Timothy, if you please!

Mr. Dexter, as you may hear at least a hundred times on Newburyport's Open House day, was a Malden tin peddler. The Revolution had just subsided, and business was bad when Dexter came face to face with his first big opportunity. Trudging up the pike to Newburyport, it seems that Dexter was giving a lot of thought to the then useless subject of continental currency, with which the Government had paid

Courtesy—Houghton Mifflin Co.
THE DODGE-SHREVE DOORWAY, SALEM, MASS.

Courtesy—Architectural Monographs
STAIRWAY, SORTWELL HOUSE, WISCASSET, MAINE

GOVERNOR KAVANAGH DOORWAY, DAMA

CELIA KNOTT HOUSE, KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

GOVERNOR SMITH HOUSE, WISCASSET, MAINE

Holds Open House

the Summer in Many a Down
Pageant That Unfolds the
Panorama of the Past

y Harlan Trott

I DOORWAY, DAMARISCOTTA MILLS, MAINE

off its soldiers. Folks were simply throwing it away, and Dexter began raking it in. Along came Alexander Hamilton and put the national credit on a firm basis, and redeemed the currency into the bargain. Timothy Dexter got very rich—Lord Timothy, henceforth!

He bought a place in High Street and established himself as a trader in West Indies goods. One of his first exporting ventures was a consignment of warming pans to Cuba; the kind New Englanders used to fill with coals and tuck down under the blankets on winter nights. Lord Timothy made a fortune on this tropical venture. The pans were just the thing for baling hot sirup in the sugar mills. He rode in a coach-and-four and joined the literati with a book entitled, "Pickles for the Knowing Ones." The book, you may recall, was shy on punctuation, but the author made up for it at the end with a page or two of commas, semicolons and periods, with a word to the knowing ones to "peper and sollt it as thay pleased."

But Lord Timothy's roistering type was the exception in High Street. Among the more substantial citizens of those times was Thomas Hale, who built at 300 High Street in the year 1800. The Mosely house, built even earlier, is famous for its woodwork. The Caleb Cushing house is another three-story masterpiece, a fine square house with balustraded roof and ornamented porch that has many copied likenesses. The Garrison house, near Oldtown Church, is another famous one, and many an architect has captured the beauty of its doorway with camera and sketchbook.

Newburyport, and Portsmouth, another twenty-five miles or so up the coast, do indeed "have grand recollections to fall back upon," as Oliver Wendell Holmes once observed. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, another noted American writer, had a more facetious version regarding the erstwhile prosperity of his native city of Portsmouth.

"Princely fortunes were made in the rich West India trade," he writes in the tale of his boyhood, "and in 1812 . . . a number of privateers were fitted out at Rivermouth to prey upon the enemy. Certain people grew suddenly and mysteriously rich. A great many of the 'first families' of today do not care to trace their pedigree back to the time when their grandsires owned shares in the Matilda Jane, twenty-four guns. Well, well!"

But even Aldrich's well-aimed jibes cannot ruffle Portsmouth's repose. For the city was wearing a staid and settled expression long before Rivermouth began turning out rakish little brigs, bristling with brass Long Toms, and manned by adventure-seeking native sons.

It is altogether too risky to look over Portsmouth's old mansions with an eye to voicing a superlative. For that reason one may take George Washington's word—and a fine judge of colonial culture he was, too—for the praise he bestowed upon the Gov. John Langdon house, which he called the handsomest in town.

The conviviality of the host, perhaps, influenced the choice. John Langdon was a notoriously grand entertainer, as President Monroe, the Marquis de Lafayette and other famous gentlemen have readily attested. But, after all, architecture in those times was more in keeping with the character of its designer, and houses expressed the hospitality and fine manners of their inhabitants.

Portsmouth held Open House on Aug. 31, this year, for the benefit of the local and Cambridge, Mass., Girl Scouts. Among the outstanding houses exhibited were the Jacob Wendell mansion at the corner of Edward Street near Haven Park, now owned by Mrs. Barret Wendell of Boston; the Langley Boardman house, owned by Mr. William E. Marvin, and the old Tobias Lear place, which predates the Revolution. Lear was General Washington's secretary.

The Warner house, a 2½-story gambrel-roofed structure, is an historical, as well as architectural, treasure. It was built in 1712 with bricks imported from Holland. On the western end of the roof is one of the original lightning rods, placed there by that redoubtable Philadelphia tinker, Benjamin Franklin, not so many years before he became his country's Ambassador to the brilliant Court of Louis XVI.

Kennebunkport was once another resplendent capital in the New England shipping kingdom, a quiet, unhurried town that got its start away back in 1650. For about a century and a half it was known as Arundel, and readers may recognize the name as the scene of Kenneth Roberts' novels, and the hailing port of the fictitious Lively Lady.

In 1821, townsfolks renamed the village Kennebunk, "the long smooth water," which was the Indian name for the river that flows through it to the sea. Kennebunkport is on the river, close by the sea, and its houses are in keeping with the town's historical traditions.

The "port" holds Open House for the benefit of the Gray Memorial Library. It exhibited 14 old places on last Open House Day, and no less than 2000 visitors (mostly out-of-state summer folks) at $2 a person flocked to town for the occasion.

Places like the Judge Herbert Luques house, dating back to 1800, and the Celia Knott homestead, a heavily columned house with a genteel southern colonial air, place Kennebunkport well up in the list of attractive seacoast villages. The Judge Luques house has always remained in possession of the one family right down to the present day, and most of the houses are richly furnished with heirlooms brought home in Arundel ships from far ports and places throughout the world.

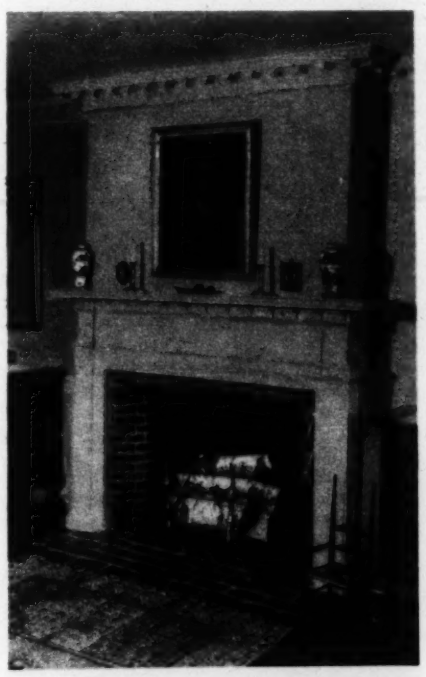
Wiscasset, shire town of Lincoln County, Maine, terminates this tour into the homes of the past. More than 100 miles of settled coast line have been traversed since we left Chestnut Street in serene old Salem and headed down east along the Newburyport Turnpike.

It is getting on in the afternoon. Already the windows in the white-steepled church far across the harbor on the slopes of Edgecomb reflect the rays of the slanting sun in a glow of fire. The church is a welcome landmark to those who approach Wiscasset by the Woolwich highway.

But what is that strange contraption far down the road? Well may you rub your eyes in astonishment, for it has been many a year since a horse-drawn stage has traversed that 10-mile stretch from Sagadahoc Ferry. Wiscasset revels in its Open House days and its people insist on all the color and pageantry they can crowd into those settled scenes.

And what memories the sight of that dilapidated old four-horse rig evokes among the older residents as it rattles down High Street toward the village green! "Why, somebody has brought the old Rockland stage over just for

(Continued on page 13)



TYPICAL COLONIAL FIREPLACE

Courtesy—Houghton Mifflin Co.
J. FOSTER SMITH DOORWAY, SALEM, MASS.

Among the New Books

Lecturer in the American Tradition

The Story of an Itinerant Teacher, by Edward Howard Griggs. New York: Bobbs-Merrill. $1.50.

THAT ALL GREAT TEACHERS are not found in the classroom or pulpit this volume is eloquent witness. The thousands who have been inspired and instructed by the eloquence of Edward Howard Griggs will find in this story of his life as told by himself at least partial explanation of the charm and effectiveness which have characterized his years of work as lecturer on many subjects and on many platforms. By nature an idealist, Dr. Griggs has had the strength of character to hold true to the vision of his youth, a vision be it said which has expanded and deepened from his wide experience. And now from the summit of his years, he passes in review the incidents of a varied career, which measured by the yardstick of inspired and enriched lives has been tremendously successful.

The lyceum style of lectures in vogue with Emerson, Curtis, Phillips and others at the close of the last century passed with the passing of this intellectual group. In the illustrated lecture a new style came in which oftentimes amused and entertained rather than instructed the audience. When Dr. Griggs began his engagements with the American Bureau, against the protest of the management he insisted that an audience could be held and instructed without the use of pictures and he proved his point. For many years his grasp of his subject, coupled with charm of manner and eloquence of speech, won and held vast audiences. No platform lecturer ever held more fairly to the canons of refined, cultured, and scholarly presentation than he, and no American lecturer has ever won greater popularity. Never has he descended to the mannerisms and devices of the stump speaker which are so commonly regarded as a necessary equipment to the successful platform orator.

In two brief chapters the author sums up his philosophy of life and his concept of religion. There are, he declares, four ultimate problems which must be answered by one's philosophy of life, that is—the problem of ultimate cause, or God; the question of the final end—eternity or immortality; the ultimate way of life, or freedom of the will; and the duty or aim of life. He has a firm faith in a Creator, higher and holier than the most exalted phases of human character, for, manifestly, "no stream rises higher than its source." And of this First Cause he says in a new and reverent sense, "we dare to say that He is our Father, yea, and our Mother, too, as Theodore Parker wisely phrased it." That each human has the will to choose between right and wrong he is firmly convinced. No tinge of that form of behaviorism which, denying intelligence and imagination, leaves mankind the victim of feelings and influences beyond its control, is found in his philosophy.

And the fourth of the questions he asks as to the duty or the aim of life is answered in the words of Dante, by a line from the Paradiso: "In His will is our peace"; and Professor Griggs elucidates the poet's words thus: Man is a process of endless growth toward what he conceives the Divine to be. It is not that we are made in His image; but that we are made so that we may grow ever toward His image; and in this growth is our life; and he makes clear that in what we are ever to be, and in what we aspire to be, we are His children "with all the meaning of eternity in our transient lives." Here is a beautiful tocsin of faith, of hope based upon solid convictions as to immortality.

However, many today contend that the mortal sense of man, a material creation, could not be the likeness of Him whom Jesus declared to be Spirit. But the real man, man's spiritual selfhood, is that likeness of Spirit toward which mortals grow, as their concept of God, and His image is exalted. Dr. Griggs has given to the world a fascinating picture of a life of lofty aspirations which has borne a rich harvest of the fruits of the Spirit, life's most precious reward.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

CLIFF PALACE, MESA VERDE

Illustration From "Traders to the Navajos," by Frances Gillmor and Louisa Wade Wetherill. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin. $3. Reviewed Aug. 29.

Silent Statesman Spoke

Curzon; The Last Phase, 1919-1925, by Harold Nicolson. London: Constable. 18s. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.50.

MR. NICOLSON has chosen for his subject of study one of the tragic figures of British political history: a man possessing qualities that seemed to mark him out for the highest positions and weaknesses that made him unequal to them. He had historical knowledge; he accumulated a store of practical experience of foreign affairs; he could state a case profoundly in writing or on the platform; he was industrious, high-minded, and grave. He failed, partly because he was arrogant, pompous and vain, but also because of an extreme sensitiveness which made him unable to stand the hard knocks which his own conduct provoked. Precocious in his youth, a Conservative leader in early manhood, he became Viceroy of India at the age of 39—and there were some who said that he was given this dazzling appointment because his colleagues could not bear his presence at home. He came into the limelight again as a member of the Cabinet during the war; was Acting Foreign Minister during the Peace Conference, and Foreign Minister from October, 1919, to 1923. Mr. Nicolson confines his attentions to the "last phase," and more especially the period when he was at the Foreign Office.

Lord Curzon was a man who, by reason of his exceptional talents and his antique manner, became a sort of legendary figure in public life. In a democratic age, and under the leadership of the democratic Mr. Lloyd George, he was distinguished and handicapped by an exaggeration of the "grand manner," which made men say that he was a survival of the eighteenth century. But this, according to Mr. Nicolson, was not a just appreciation of his outwardly patrician qualities. True, "his enameled appearance, his statuesque presence, the alternation of his manner between lavish exuberance and icy reserve, his passion for the architectural in life and in behavior, his frequently salacious humor, his predilection for the less standardized forms of personal comfort, his abiding love of the rotund and balanced phrase, his frequent tears, the very quality of his classicism—all those suggested and confirmed the portrait of an English nobleman of 1779."

But all this was perhaps in no small measure the result of a studied conception of the part he was to play—studied at Eton and at Oxford. He was, in fact, Mr. Nicolson says, "nurtured in a mid-Victorian vicarage," and to some extent the victim of mid-Victorian repressions; he was a "Victorian of the upper middle class." By "industry, integrity, intelligence and efficient public service," he became a first-class administrator. But, says the author rightly, "he was not a politician." Curzon was convinced that he was marked out for the highest office in the state; but, when the crucial moment came, he was passed over in favor of a younger, less brilliant man whom politicians understood.

Mr. Nicolson has hardly conveyed to the reader the remarkable fact that this distinguished and self-important man, elevated to the Foreign Office in 1919, became almost completely obliterated from the eyes of the general public for more than three years. Never was there a more crowded period in the foreign history of Great Britain. But the policy of the Foreign Secretary was not known, and his actions were not heeded by average men. All the outstanding steps that were taken were on the initiative of Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier. In many important matters the latter only consulted the responsible Minister as an afterthought. Mr. Nicolson suggests that it was as much Curzon's fault as Lloyd George's if the latter assumed the direction of British policy in Europe; for, he says, Curzon was "a bad European"; he was not much interested in European politics, and his "ideal world would have been one in which England never intervened in Europe." So he seldom brought his superior knowledge to the assistance of Mr. Lloyd George.

Yet even in that sphere his intervention in Persia proved a failure, and his Turkish policy—under which the Turks would have been cleared bag and baggage out of Europe—was not adopted. At a crucial moment in 1922, when Mr. Lloyd George braved the hostility of the French and of his own supporters by refusing to permit a conquering Turkish army to pass into Thrace, Lord Curzon absented himself from London. The action taken by the Government, deliberately distorted at the time, and never fully appreciated since, has been put in exactly the right perspective by Mr. Nicolson. He goes on to show how, in the following year, relieved of the embarrassing leadership of Mr. Lloyd George, Curzon achieved a triumph by his adroit negotiation of the final treaty with Turkey.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Strict Form, Every Note True

Modern Swedish Short Stories. London: Cape. 8s. 6d.

EVERY MONTH PRODUCES fresh evidence, of which this Swedish collection is an example, of the growing interest in the short story in English-speaking countries. It is emancipating itself from the magazine formula; since Tchekov, the form has discovered new masters and has made itself the inevitable vehicle for that part of the spirit of the age which asks for the intense rather than the diffuse. The diffuse is already accommodated by the novel which in its popular form is rapidly becoming an immense accumulation of events and people living in a highly superficial unity, like that of mere neighbors in the same street. The novel has become formless and verbose, and it is hardly exaggeration to say that most modern novels could be cut advantageously to half their length. At any rate a short story writer confronted with the same material can present it much more effectively in his limited space.

The immense technical difficulties in the writing of a short story, where the novel presents very few, are an advantage to the form. Difficulty stimulates the imagination. A novel may be padded out, may have collapses of interest, may contain soliloquies by the author, falsifications of character and even muddiness of presentation and yet be a good novel. What it loses on the roundabouts it can always be sure of making on the swings. There is the example of Theodore Dreiser. This can never be true of the short story. A single false note is fatal; a few superfluous words ruin the precarious illusion. Nothing can be glossed over.

It is rare also to find a good novelist who is also a good short story writer; for the idea that the short story can be the leisure hour work of a novelist is usually untrue—as an examination of this Swedish collection shows. The majority of the writers are novelists and one has only to compare their work with that of a man like Hjalmar Söderberg to see the superiority of the pure story writer in his own genre. Most of the novelists' stories could have been expanded into novels. Söderberg's tales stand by themselves. One can think of no possible amplification. To amplify would be to destroy.

Söderberg, who belongs to 1898, and Par Lagerkvist, who is of today, are the most interesting story writers in this collection. The difference in outlook between them is great. Söderberg belongs to naturalism of which Strindberg came to be acclaimed the leader. In comparison, the story writer is a minor figure. Tchekov is in every way his superior. But in irony and wit, in ability to get the essence of a situation in a few lines, he is a master. Lagerkvist represents that reaction from the group who around 1910 were said to have captured reality for Swedish literature. In some ways reminiscent of the Austrian Franz Kafka, that mole in the underworld of symbolism, he is preoccupied with fantasy and allegory. "The Lift That Went Down to Hell" is the most successful of his fantastic pieces. He excels, naturally, in the uneasy atmospheres of the spirit and the unconscious. One is left, nevertheless, with the feeling that fantasy, symbolism and allegory are conjurer's worlds, that the illusion is not the illusion of life but the illusion of illusion. And one rebels. Strindberg is represented by two stories. One is a humorous anecdote—one has to be reminded of Strindberg's humor—describing how a hunter was towed out to sea by a seal; the other is a passionate and sardonic account of the age-long conflict between townsman and peasant.

This story is really an illustrated essay, which suffers for the modern reader because of the antiquity of the conditions in which it is set. It falls between the two stools of allegory and realism. The opening realistic pages describing a townsman's family's Christmas and their sleigh journey into the country are superb.

Lagerkvist's "The Cellar Room" ought to be mentioned; and there is a tale of student rivalry by Bo Bergman. Per Hällstrom, an outstanding story writer of the previous generation, is omitted, because a collected volume of his work has recently been published. Selma Lagerlöf, Albert Engstrom, Sigfrid Siwertz are among the other names on the list.

V. S. PRITCHETT

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Regarding Kaiser Wilhelm

Fabulous Monster, by J. Daniel Chamier. New York-Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

HERE IS A BOOK DIFFICULT to consider with that calm detachment which is supposed to be a part of the reviewer's equipment. One must surrender completely to the charm of its lucid simplicity, its straightforward objectiveness, its complete independence of thought and forthright expression, or reject it in its entirety. To reject it is well nigh impossible. It is too vital even today, 20 long years after the beginning of the World War—the climax of the events with which the volume deals—to be lightly dismissed.

Mr. J. Daniel Chamier writes with a force that almost compels the reader to agree with him. The plan of his book is evident from the first chapter; indeed, almost from the table of contents. He is going to give the world a new portrait of the German Kaiser. On the surface, at least, he belongs to the avowed foes of the man about whom he is writing, yet he gives a conception of Wilhelm II, loaded in the eyes of the world with the guilt of the World War, that makes us think of him as anything but "the sword-rattler of Europe." Even if at times some of the conclusions the author presents seem a little far-fetched, and lacking that firm basis of documented fact and calm judgment so essential to true historical perspective, there can be no doubt of the value of the pictures he flashes before our eyes. And what a panorama of pictures! We see them as a great unwinding scroll of events, vividly colored, yet forming a background that throws into almost startling relief the great figures whose names once filled the world, and who move through the scenes swiftly, or sedately, feebly, or majestically, in accordance with the age and temperament of the character presented.

It can hardly be doubted that the elder half of the living bulk of both American and European peoples will find their interest in this book more intense in that part dealing with the Kaiser from 1914 until his flight and exile in 1918. During those four frightful years, William of Hohenzollern lived a life which in former ages would have caused tradition and legend to cluster thickly about his name.

It is therefore natural that we, still feeling the dire effects of the great war, so closely linked to his name, should have a whole cloud of questions to ask regarding those pregnant days, when the Devil's Caldron was brewing. Possibly never will the interest in them die out. Why did the Kaiser abdicate and flee into exile? What was the attitude of the Kaiser toward the war? Did the Kaiser plot the war because he hated his mother's country, England? What was the Kaiser's attitude toward his own army, toward France, toward Russia? Why did he consider Russia Germany's most dangerous potential foe? These are some of the long list about which the world still gossips in the intervals of discussion and consideration of the more immediate and dismal results sprung from that period.

We do not perhaps get direct and immediate replies, but certainly the book enables us to follow more or less clearly the steady drive of events which led to the world's descent to Avernus. We can see Wilhelm, the Kaiser, from his towering position, realizing what was coming, even visualizing the dreaded end and aftermath of the conflict. We can see also the utter absurdity of some of the things which we once believed to be true. We can see—or at least the author would have us see—the mistakes of judgment on this strange character which we once made.

We have felt in past reading bias and prejudice. We have lacked the definite information necessary to determine what allowance to make for that bias, and so have been unable to winnow the wheat of truth from the chaff of fable and propaganda. This book is preëminently fitted to add to our information, and so enable serious readers to arrive at a more satisfactory conclusion on many moot points.

Whether we agree with the estimates reached by Mr. Chamier, or prefer to cling to our own formed conclusions regarding Wilhelm II of Germany, we are forced to admit that in "Fabulous Monster" we have new mental food to digest. We find new points of view regarding war guilt, and origins of the conflict. We are rather shocked to come upon new ideas regarding the allied blockade, the rights and wrongs of Germany's submarine campaign, the use of new war weapons, and many other matters we had deemed safely established and locked up in the archives of history.

That perhaps is the one thing of most value to be found in this book. It compels one to think. It brings before one new ideas and conceptions. Even in matters well established by record, we are enabled to see that records may be read from different and differing standpoints. We come by this reading to catch glimpses of a new Kaiser, the man who much against his will has come to typify the Prussian militarist in the collective mind of the people of America. Better, we come to realize afresh the truth of the old adage which says "To understand all is to forgive all."

Important as these matters all undoubtedly are and must be as long as mankind is interested in strife and government, many other matters are to be found in the book of almost equal interest. Old, half-forgotten names jump out of its pages at the reader: Oom Paul Kruger, the sour-faced, bigoted president of the Transvaal; Count von Buelow, Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor; Eulenburg, Holstein, Bethmann-Holweg, Prince Max of Baden, Prince Henry, and many others once as familiar to the reader of the daily newspaper as the names of Ramsay MacDonald, Doumergue, Mussolini, Hitler or Stalin are today. They come and go, and are alive, vibrant, vital as in the past, through the magic of Mr. Chamier's pen.

MAGRUDER G. MAURY

© Van Fisher

SAMUEL ROGERS

Author of "Dusk at the Grove," Boston: Little Brown. $2.50. Reviewed on Editorial Page Recently.

Galaxy of Witty Women

Laughing Their Way, by Martha Bensley Bruère and Mary Ritter Beard. New York: Macmillan. $4.

HAVE WOMEN A SENSE of humor? The question is no longer debatable, if it ever was. The authors of "Laughing Their Way," Martha Bensley Bruère and Mary Ritter Beard, do not have to prove that women know when, why, and how to laugh, but are able to devote themselves wholly to tracing the development of women's work as humorists and to analyzing and exemplifying the impulses and the manner of their jesting. To this end the two authors have studied the work of American women during the last 100 years, to see how they have "laughed their way through life" by the help of needles and scissors, pencils, chisels and pens—especially pens and pencils. The result is an amusing and enlightening volume, made up of examples and comments in about the proportion of eight to one, interspersed with some 60 illustrations.

The examples—some of them quotations in full, some of them excerpts—constitute an anthology of wit that makes the book a desirable and convenient possession. More than that, they are, in the mass, a revelation of the range and quality of women's humor. The arrangement of the examples and the accompanying brief, somewhat dogmatic comments make the work a study in social history. Mrs. Beard's researches in connection with her recent "America Through Women's Eyes," may have brought some of this material to light and turned her thoughts to the way women have regarded the incongruities and absurdities in American life.

Formerly, American humor took its key from the march to the frontiers and the advance of democracy. Women—"ladies"—were finding things that seemed absurd and annoying in these social changes; and some, like Frances Berry Whitcher ("Widow Bedott"), Sara Willis Parton ("Fanny Fern"), Ann Stephens ("Jonathan Slick"), voiced their feelings in comic sketches and stories concerning those to whom they felt a little superior.

As time went on, there appeared a more tolerant form of humor, wherein affection mingled with a sense of comedy, in the local colorists of the South—Grace King, Ruth McEnery Stuart, George Madden Martin, Corra Harris.

From the days of Marietta Holley (Samantha Allen) to those of Charlotte Perkins Gilman, feminists waged their battles with satire. In belles-lettres more cloistered women like Agnes Replier developed the essay; others wrote satiric verse, and still others, like Mary Roberts Rinehart, ran true to the traditions of their sex in creating humorous studies of character. Lately, wit has become predominantly urban. Women have attained distinction as columnists and writers of "skits," and at present it seems to be particularly their inclination to poke highbrowed fun at the highbrows and at themselves.

In these later manifestations, the pencil has been quite as mighty as the pen. The examples of humor in art chosen for this volume range from some very old hooked rugs, in which unknown humorists expressed their personality, to illustrations from the most sophisticated magazines of our day.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Saturday of each week.*

On the Veranda

By S. W.

BEAUTIFUL ON THE VERANDA stand might lie a volume issued at Yale University, New Haven Bibliographical Press, "Diary of John Jay" (unnecessary to go into title formalities, since the edition is all taken up). But just as beautiful it is placed, ready to be perused, on one of the broad tables of the Massachusetts Historical Society rooms. A little thing, it might have been published as a cheap pamphlet in a large edition and sold for a few cents a copy. It is de luxe, however, right through, and an adorable specimen of book manufacture. Machines, truly, can do a good-looking job if they have the right men behind them. The text concerns the half year from June to December, 1782, when Jay was in Paris with Franklin, working on negotiations for the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States. Only scattering entries are found, though remarkably interesting ones. Franklin is at Passy, and there Jay visits him much. It was proposed to them at a certain moment that the western border of the United States be a line drawn up and down somewhere east of the Mississippi River. On such a basis, Jay observes, there can be no peace.

A journal that students of American history (of the antiquarian-minded type, at least) would like to see in print is one, if it exists, covering the early months of the American Revolution, when Jay sat as judge at Connor's Tavern, Fishkill, N. Y., and heard charges against persons disaffected to the patriot cause. For in the period of Fishkill, John Jay, the man, may be said to have been in the making; preparing, indeed, for the period of Passy.

No crowding of the under shelf of the stand pushes off Volume I of "A Study of History," by Arnold J. Toynbee (New York: Oxford University Press), even after review. A charming idea of the learned author to place at the beginning a poem in his own Greek. Quite a master of the dactyl, he. Delicately and musically by way of dedication, the name of Rosalind finishes the next to the concluding line.

The book of another historian, "The Colonial Period of American History," by Charles M. Andrews (New Haven: Yale) stays, and holds lighter things from blowing away in the wind. The volume wants the arm of the chair to hold it when being read. The pages, nevertheless, go entrancingly under the eye. Read Chapter 20 and be persuaded that Massachusetts remains in temper just as it was when it consisted of a few settlements on the waterside 300 years ago. Not that we of today are like the Puritans; but they, no denying, must have been a great deal like us.

Literary

Tomorrow Is Another Day, by Henrietta Buckmaster. New York: Rae D. Henkle. $2.50.

THE TITLE of Miss Henrietta Buckmaster's "Tomorrow Is Another Day" contains a happy optimism. And it is an optimism that continues through the book.

Rebecca Starr's literary aspirations at 21 are regarded as whims by her famous author-father. He can understand his beautiful daughter, Jenny, and his second wife, Viola. And so when serious Rebecca discovers her father and stepmother laughingly reading her misplaced poem, her former waverings are suddenly crystallized into packing and leaving for New York City.

At her boarding house is Christian Holm, who guides Rebecca's literary development. She falls in love with him, and discovers he loves Margaret, who arrives for a short stay. Margaret learns of Rebecca's interest in Christian, but surprisingly finds it no barrier to friendship for Rebecca, who accompanies the two lovers frequently during Margaret's visit. Rebecca has some book reviews accepted; she leaves New York to forget her hopeless love for Christian. Independent during those two weeks, she writes a literary article, which is accepted. Her father, coming to coax her home, finds pride in his daughter's accomplishments. And in the end Rebecca chooses a husband from two rivals, talented friends of Christian.

There is a marked disparity in phrasing in Miss Buckmaster's novel, some very effective and some giving merely the encouraging impression that the author herself probably was not wholly satisfied with the effect. Most of the book is based on the rather stupendous coincidence that finds Christian at the one boarding house Rebecca knows of in New York. Christian and his friends are invariably handsome and talented. Although all the characters are somewhat nebulous, their intangibility is compensated for by the types they represent.

K. I. W.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Widows' Houses . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article, "Present-Day Widows' Houses," by W. P. M., in the Aug. 1 number of the Magazine Section is very interesting to me, for two reasons: Because the situation depicted has been quite prevalent in the District of Columbia, and because of the author's reference to the ancient ritual appeal for justice, "Haro! Haro! Haro! Save me my Prince," which he says was brought to England by William the Conqueror. In that case, I suppose it was made a law of Normandy prior to 1682.

In his book, "William the Conqueror," Mr. Phillips Russell says that our word "hurrah" (or haro?) is believed to be a corruption of the ancient appeal to Rolf the Ganger, the great Norseman who conquered Northern France and gave Normandy its name. The French called him "Raoul" or "Rou," and it is he who is extolled in the "Roman de la Rou." It seems that "Ha! Rou!" was an appeal to Rou for justice, in cases of distress or oppression, and carried the right of trial or arbitration by some tribunal; giving the one who invoked the ritual such protection as was afforded the woman of W. P. M.'s story. William the Conqueror was a direct descendant of Rou, and it seems natural that he should carry the ritual with him to England.

If the derivation of the word as stated by Mr. Russell be true, in ancient times at least it was something more than a mere interjection, although of course it may long since have lost its significance, even to those who still use it. It is an interesting story, anyway.

(Miss) Mary Gist Kite.
Washington, D. C.

Answers

Following are the solutions to the puzzles in Everett M. Smith's article entitled "Puzzlers' Progress" in last week's Magazine Section:

Squaring the Circle — Circle, Icarus, Rarest, Create, Lustre, Esteem.

Rebus—Aloft (Al - oft).

A. E. L. S. T.—Stale, Slate, Steal, Least, Tales, Teals, Taels, Leats, Setal, Lates.

TAKES—Steak, Stake, Kates, Keats, Teaks, Skate.

CHESTY—Scythe.

TREPIDATION—Partitioned.

NEW DOOR—One Word.

2 + 15 + 36 + 47 = 100.

Adding 5 odd digits to equal 32—As an example use 1, 1, 7, 7, 7. Place one figure 1 in left-hand column so that it will appear as 11, 7, 7, 7. These add to 32.

How far did the eagle fly?—The towns being 220 miles apart, one car traveled 2 hours at 50 miles an hour, or 100 miles, while the other went 120 miles in the same time. The eagle flew 2 hours at 80 miles an hour, or 160 miles.

Pictures

Perspective—So the puzzle bee got you too!

Calculation — Based on the word "Synoptical."

Three Barns—The farmer divided the horses into two uneven groups, and used only two barns.

Ice Cream—Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Chocolate, Maple Walnut, Cherry, Pineapple.

Cryptogram—Parka-clad Eskimo girl rows kyak thru ice floe whilst pajama-clad southland girl enjoys sun bath.

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How often do you hear others say, "I didn't see him since . . ." "these kind," "she don't care," "nowheres." Persons who make these mistakes are never *sure* of themselves. They seldom know, for example, whether or not to spell "judgment" with an "e" after the "g" or "recommend" with one or two "c's" or "m's." They often hesitate to use simple words like "finance" and "penalize" for fear of pronouncing them wrong. They are inclined to overwork commonplace words such as "wonderful," "clever," "adorable," and "marvelous" until their speech and writing become dull and lifeless. How grossly their careless mistakes and hackneyed language *misrepresent them!*

What Does Your English Tell About You?

Yet are you *sure* that your mistakes in English do not offend others as much as these offend you. Unfortunately, if you make mistakes you are unconscious of them. Others do notice them, however, and misjudge you accordingly. Even if you are not guilty of the slips mentioned above, is it not possible that you make other equally *unpardonable* blunders without realizing it?

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Contributors

Arthur Henderson has been president of the Geneva Disarmament Conference ever since it began, more than two years ago. The tenacity with which he has labored to bring conflicting national policies into agreement and his refusal to be discouraged even by the most adverse circumstances have won the admiration of observers in many countries. He was Great Britain's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1929 to 1931, and has long been a leader in the Labor Party in England.

Peggy Scott introduces still another member of the British royal family to Monitor readers. Her article about the Princesses Margaret and Elizabeth appeared in the Magazine Section for Jan. 3; her article entitled "The Private Life of Prince George" appeared on Feb. 14; and on June 27 was published "Queen Mary—Collector of Antiques." Other articles in this series will appear later.

Stanley High, editor and publicist, contributed articles to the Magazine Section for Jan. 17 and July 25.

Corinne Reid Frazier is a Washington journalist. Her series about Cabinet Ladies appeared in the Magazine Section at intervals between May 29 and Aug. 1.

Floyd L. Bell, formerly a circus publicity man, was the author of "Under the Big Top With Presidents," in the Magazine Section for July 18.

J. R. M. Butler is Fellow, Lecturer, and Senior Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, and author of several historical and biographical works.

Harlan Trott is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff.

Many Still Walk

The ratio of automobiles to population for the world is 1 to every 60 persons. The United States outranks all other world subdivisions in this respect with 1 automobile to every 5 persons. Hawaii is second ranking with 1 to 8 and is followed by New Zealand, 1 to 9; Canada, 1 to 10; Australia, 1 to 12; Monaco, 1 to 15; France, 1 to 22; Alaska, 1 to 23; United Kingdom, 1 to 26; Luxemburg, 1 to 28; Netherland West Indies, 1 to 33, and Switzerland, 1 to 41.

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ALL WORK AND NO PLAY DOESN'T APPEAL TO UNCLE SAM
The girls at Ogden, ready for a frolic, and for the peal of the bell on the ridgepole of the dining hall at the left.

. . Camp Schools

(Continued from Page 5)

(early in July, in time for the summer hotel season), efforts have been made to place the girls in the cottages and hotels of the neighborhood.

A similar school, stressing the dignity of domestic service along with its six weeks' course in household management, is being organized for 30 young women between the ages of 18 and 25 in Berkeley, Calif.

Rural camp schools, emphasizing the home management and domestic service features, have been received most enthusiastically in the West and Middle West. The Minnesota State Agricultural Farm was turned over to the camp school committee of that section in July and a splendidly organized camp school was opened there for an eight weeks' course during the midsummer.

The set-up of the camp school, wherever it is located, follows a uniform pattern, so far as personnel is concerned. The state administrator is asked to appoint some individual already on the state pay roll to be generally responsible for the project within his territory. In most cases, the person responsible for the emergency education program or the director of women's work in the state has been asked to act. An advisory committee is formed to assist the general camp administrator in setting up the camp machinery.

The staff of instructors, which in every camp have been selected from the ranks of unemployed teachers of the community, includes, in addition to the director (familiar with the physical, educational and social needs of women workers), instructors and assistants, who will work in the fields of social science, English, home making, physical education and recreation.

Also, there is a vocational counselor, chosen from unemployed, qualified applicants, either on relief rolls or eligible for relief; a house director to train students in house management and supervise their work in this field, which provides the major work sources in the camp.

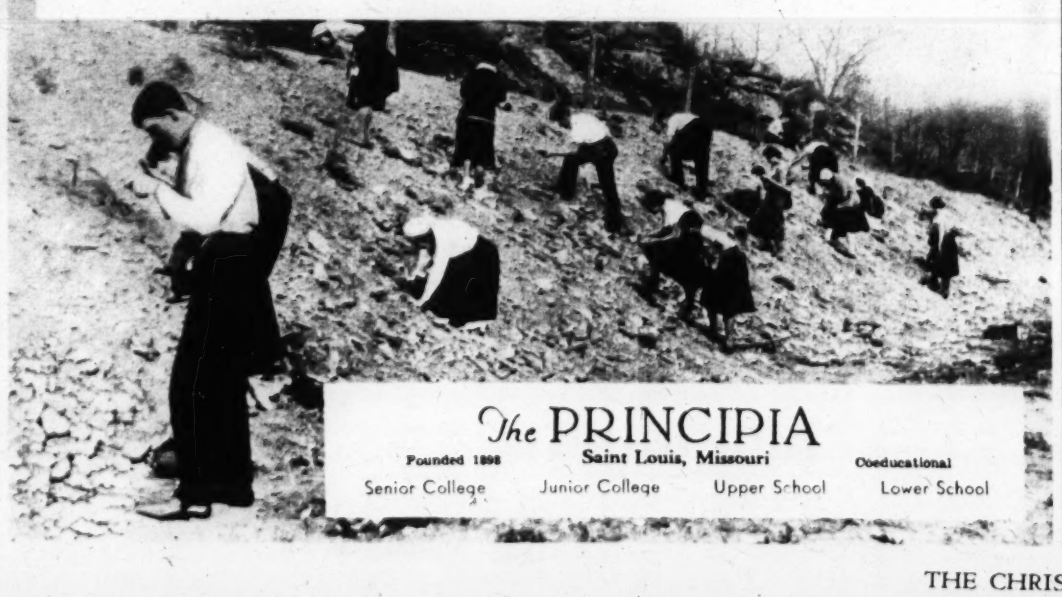
A janitor and cook are supplied each camp, as well as an office worker. Most of the camp personnel are paid from federal funds. Salaries are very modest.

Each camp school accommodates from 30 to 100 unemployed girls and women, depending upon facilities. In some localities, the camp schools are being operated in conjunction with workers' summer schools already established, or with summer college courses.

The Southern Summer School for women workers at Weaver College, N. C., which has been running for the past seven years, is a splendid example of this type of set-up. It is working cooperatively with the new camp school unit of that area, which draws its students from the unemployed tobacco, textile and garment workers in the neighborhood. Here, the workers have the benefit of a six-weeks course. Six weeks' freedom from worry! Six weeks of an abundance of fresh air, wholesome food and exercise; of directed work, after months of heartbreaking idleness; of training for reëmployment.

Such is the experience which has come through these projects to some 2500 destitute women in all, throughout the country. Only a drop in the bucket! But, a drop which is to be followed by many others, as the people of the United States wake up to the possibilities, in the development of a self-reliant citizenship, which are bound up in such uplifting ventures.

The Principia College Geology Class makes a field trip into the Ozarks. Geology acquaints a student with the processes which nature uses in sculpturing and painting her landscapes. It also enhances one's perception and appreciation of beauty in land forms, scenery, etc. Furthermore, geology offers increasing opportunities to energetic young men and women who wish to pursue the subject professionally.



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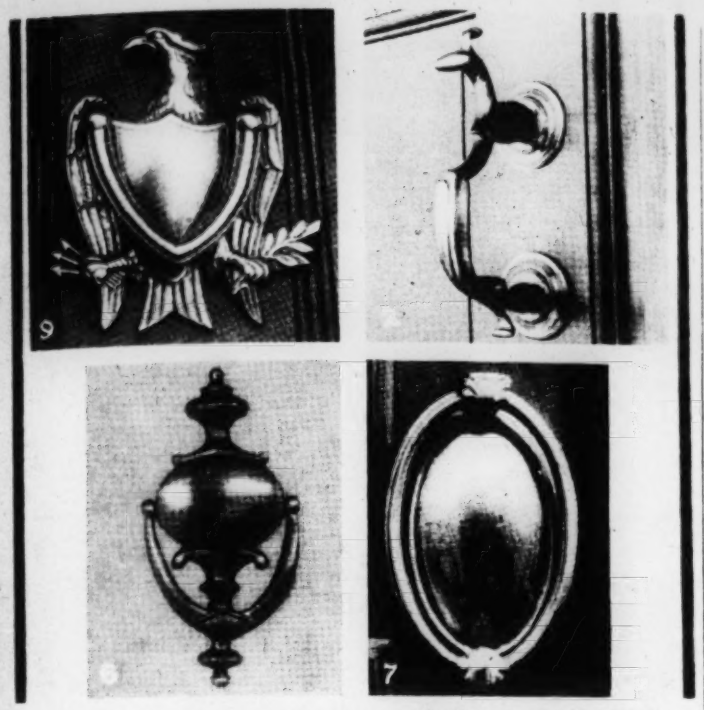

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FASHIONS IN DOOR KNOCKERS

..Open House

(Continued from Page 9)

our open-house affair today and tomorrow," remarks one of the assisting ladies at Castle Tucker. "And it's late as usual," remarks another.

And Miss Jane Tucker, busy at the tea table, pauses with a wistful smile to tell her visitors a tale that suddenly wells up from her childhood long ago; how she and her brothers and sisters were permitted to remain up on winter evenings until the Rockland stage had rounded the turn by their front yard, sharp into High Street, with jingling bells and a whine of steel wheel rims on the packed snow, and an overhanging cloud of steam from bemuffled faces of passengers on the roof.

Once the stage had made the turn, Miss Tucker recollects, the children were scurried off to their separate chambers in the half-story, three flights up, which explains to Open House visitors why on earth folks needed so many rooms in those days.

And by the time the young Tuckers were all in bed, the people on the stage had probably reached the village inn to warm themselves around the crackling log fire. The inn, by the way, has long since been restored to its original use as a private dwelling. Mrs. Alvin T. Sortwell is its present owner. It is a busy place on Open House Day. Visitors trooping up the spiral staircase throughout the day little realize the workmanship represented in the details of the house.

Architecturally, it is one of the finest Georgian Colonial homes in America. It was built for Capt. William Nickels, retired shipmaster and merchant, in 1807, and two years were required to complete the hand-carved woodwork in the front hall. It was heated by fireplaces on all three floors and, according to tradition, it required the full-time services of a man to keep the hearths supplied with logs in the winter.

A Wiscasset visitor shortly after the Revolution observed that the town had "eight or ten majestic houses, and many decent, and of a common two-story size." For a village with a population of approximately 1000 this is a notable proportion, and the number and quality is emphasized by the compactness of the outstanding houses, which are mostly grouped around High Street.

Most attractive of these, as Wiscasset's early visitor wrote, is "the noble edifice of Lawyer Lee." It is a hipped roof brick-ender, and one of the most widely copied colonial houses in New England. It is believed to have been built in 1792. In 1831, it was sold to Samuel E. Smith, then Governor of the State of Maine. It is generally known as the Governor Smith house.

The Carlton house in High Street was sold to Moses Carlton by Joseph Wood for a cargo of rum valued at $12,000. It was built in 1804 and its similarity of general outline to the famous Governor Kavanagh house in Damariscotta Mills leads to the opinion that it was designed by Nicholas Codd of Boston.

Adjoining it is the old Lennox house of about the same period, built for Patrick Lennox, early shipmaster. It is now owned by Mrs. Cora M. Groves, whose father and grandfather were sea captains. Next to it is the only really old double house in town, built for two sea captains and now owned and occupied during the summer by Mrs. Walter G. Chase, whose father was master of one of the sailing fleet owned by Miss Jane Tucker's father.

And so the parade of old houses goes on as Wiscasset welcomes back the public year in and year out. The event is sponsored by the Village Improvement Society and the proceeds go to the preservation of its old trees.

Wiscasset's early prosperity was derived from the activities of its sea captains and ship merchants, and its economic decline parallels that of Salem. The embargo and the War of 1812 were disastrous to New England trade. Yet out of its one brief heyday of prosperity has come a heritage that bears the enduring hallmark of colonial culture. In most cases the identities of these early coast-town architects and builders are unknown. But the handiwork of those unhurried, homespun days, the lasting beauty of their work, is its own best safeguard.

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The Chamberlain Museum

LITTLE JOE, as his mother called him, stepped on a thimble and it has now become a part of history. For "Little Joe" later became Joseph Chamberlain, politician and statesman, and the crushed thimble now occupies its place among other greater mementos in the Chamberlain Memorial Museum, opened this summer in the library of his old Birmingham home, Highbury, by his son, Sir Austen Chamberlain.

This library, in the house which Sir Austen gave to the Highbury Trustees in 1919 to use for charity, now unites two memories. One of the one-time Mayor of Birmingham who established the city gas and water supplies, cleared the slums and laid the foundations of the town's prosperity by his reforms. The other, the cool incisive Colonial Secretary who among other things "invented" the idea of Empire free trade.

The thimble—according to the statesman's mother, a "faithful servant whose long service was ended by my little son Joe"—typifies the friendly touches with which the museum has been lightened. So that the library warms the memory of Joseph Chamberlain not only as an historic figure but with the added perspective of Joseph Chamberlain as a little boy and a hard-working, biscuit-eating, art-loving statesman.

The room has been refurnished as far as possible as it was when Chamberlain used it as his study. There is the clock presented to him by King Edward, a clock which used to stand by the bedside of Queen Victoria. On the mantelpiece stands the Wedgwood vase and the silver biscuit box. And one of Mr. Chamberlain's famous monocles is to be seen, together with a large collection of cartoons and autograph letters.

Also gathered in this room, where many important conferences took place during the split on the Home Rule question, are many illuminated addresses, medallions and miniatures, and also a pen with which the Treaty of Washington was signed.

Opening the museum, Sir Austen Chamberlain paid a fine tribute to his father, declaring that his dearest feelings had centered in that home and for that reason the library was dedicated to his memory in the hope that it might be a very personal reminder of the kind of man he had been.

"Was there any man of his time who was pioneer in so many movements which have since come to fruition?" Sir Austen asked. "With that splendid group of citizens who took him as leader he made a new city out of Birmingham and earned for it the title of the best-governed city in the world. The spirit he brought to the colonial office aroused a new feeling of regard for the Old Country in the self-governing Dominions."

Raffled Romneys

There is a quest in cottages and hamlets in Kendal, Westmorland, Eng., for unknown Romney masterpieces, as the result of a theory advanced by Mr. Ernest Jones, the Mayor of Kendal, that many of the painter's real works are likely to exist without the knowledge of owners. Romney spent his early days in Kendal, and when he left for London in 1762, many of his earliest works were raffled to raise funds for the trip.

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For Information Write

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Campello, Brockton, Mass., U. S. A.
Cable Address, "Walkover Brockton"

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POTTER & MOORE'S
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Telegrams: NARCISSUS, PHONE, LONDON

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The WARNER BROTHERS COMPANY
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London—40 Conduit St.; Paris—14 Boul. Poissoniere; Hamburg—38 Glashuttenstrasse; Cape Town—73 Albert Rd.; Toronto—182 Spadina Ave.
Cable Address "Warndy"

"Braemar" Knitwear
Innes, Henderson & Co. Ltd.,
Hawick, Scotland
New York: 9-11 East 37th Street
Canada: University Tower, Montreal
London:
Axtell House, Warwick St., W. 1

It will be greatly appreciated if those responding to advertisements in this group will make particular mention of the International Trade Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

LOOKING UP THE AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA IN PARIS — Penabert

Window Shopping in Paris

A LARGE NUMBER of Paris shopkeepers have recently been employing a novel type of advertising based on a comparison of their wares with similar articles used in the past. Many of the high-class shops which have depended on a wealthy clientele have been hard hit by developments of the past three years and have found it necessary to make extraordinary efforts to stimulate demand for their products.

In connection with the "Grande Semaine," or Big Week of municipal festivities staged annually in June, certain well-known merchants seized the opportunity to draw attention to their shops by well-arranged window displays of the historical forerunners of the products they sell today.

The success of the scheme was apparent by the large crowds which congregated before these windows at all hours of the day. The contrast between what was and is, carries a strong sales appeal, showing as it does that articles which formerly only the wealthy could afford are now within reach of the average pocketbook.

The greatest success attained in this method of advertising is in articles of women's wear. Some of the well-known dressmakers cleverly opposed the soberly smart lines of their 1934 creations with the frilled and beribboned gowns of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Bootmakers let the greater appeal of shapely present-day sandal slippers be set off by comparison with the square-tipped leather casings of the Bourbon period; and opaque silk sheaths of the Empire period were contrasted with the gossamer threads of the sheer hose popular today.

Among other articles where window displays showed contrasts with bygone periods were perfumes, books, stationery and household furniture.

Seeing Mexico

MEXICO IS becoming increasingly popular as a tourist center. During the first six months of this year the republic enjoyed the largest tourist trade it has known in the past several years. Timely advertising, coupled with a favorable rate of exchange, is largely responsible for this favorable development.

Since the middle of May, all the hotels in Mexico City have been filled to capacity and the overflow, especially in June and July, has been so great that the apartment houses, rooming houses and private families having rooms to rent have been hardly sufficient to furnish accommodations.

Mexico's greatest need at the present time is hotels. There are two new hotels being constructed in Mexico City and ground has been broken for the erection of two more, but none of them will be completed before the middle of next year.

The Secretary of National Economy is studying the advisability of having several obsolete hotels renovated to take care of increased business until the new hotels are completed.

ATLIXCO AQUEDUCT IN MEXICO — Ewing Galloway

Keystone

A ROYAL MASCOT FOR THE ELEVENTH HUSSARS
Prince Henry, Dressed in His Regimentals, With a Brother Officer, and One of His Pet Scottish Terriers.

. . Duke of Gloucester

(Continued from Page 3)

the war the universal khaki has superseded the cherry.

Three times has the King intrusted his third son with a mission abroad. In 1929, the Duke went to Japan to present to the Emperor the Order of the Garter; in the following year he represented the King at the Coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia; and in August this year he left England to attend the Victoria Centenary celebrations.

Returning by Canada from Japan, His Royal Highness stayed at the ranch belonging to the Prince of Wales in Alberta. That was a life after the Duke's own heart, where riding is the natural order of the day, and he took great interest in the Prince's cattle, every one of which is a prize animal. The Duke takes a camera wherever he goes, and most of his photographs are of animals. He uses both a still camera and a cine-camera, but only shows his films to his family. He took the opportunity when in Abyssinia to do some big game hunting in the uplands, but chiefly with the idea of getting pictures of the wild animals in their native jungle.

Two of his photographs—of a fringe-eared oryx, and of a mountain nyala—he allowed to be used as illustrations in a book. The Duke wrote two chapters, and his descriptions of the country show his training in observation, and his appreciation of nature.

The Duke of Gloucester does not read extensively; none of the King's sons do, except Prince George; they all follow in the footsteps of their grandfather, King Edward, of whom Gladstone said: "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, knows everything but what is written in books." Like the present Prince of Wales, they get their information from constant contact with all kinds of people.

When the Duke made a tour of Lancashire recently, to further the Boys' Club movement, he was also in close touch with industrial Lancashire. He met mine owners and miners, engineers and mill workers. And he went into the homes of the people. Although reserved by nature, he shows his keen interest in everybody he meets. The Liverpool woman whose door slammed to, when she ran across to the butcher's, will never forget how the Duke chaffed her when he found her trying to open her own door with a penknife, in order to let him see her house. The club boy with whom the Duke played ping-pong will always remember how his royal opponent took up the bat immediately he saw it and invited him to play—and beat him.

His Royal Highness finds plenty to say to the boys, and they feel that their interests are his. Always he asks them if they are working, and he listened from beginning to end of a talk given by a boy at the Liverpool dinner-hour club. The Duke writes his own speeches. If you ask a Boys' Club official if the Duke is keen on the boys' clubs he will say: "Have you read his speeches?"

To those speeches and the visit of His Royal Highness to Lancashire, the National Association of Boys' Clubs attributes the county organization which has now been formed in Lancashire. His Royal Highness inspired everybody with the ideal of the clubs—fitness of mind, body, and character.

The club leaders consider that after the Duke's army career, the boys' clubs come next in the interest of His Royal Highness. He has been their president for seven years, and often in the evening he drops in to a boys' club and watches their games. He does his job thoroughly, like the fine soldier that he is.

Saving the Seals

Since the Bureau of Fisheries has had charge of the great Alaska fur-seal herd beginning in 1910, the herd has showed a steady increase at the rate of about 8 per cent each year. The total number in the herd is now upward of 1,400,000, as compared with about 130,000 in 1910. The growth of the herd has been increased materially by reason of the prohibition against the killing of seals on the high seas, under the terms of the International Treaty of 1911.

Under the terms of this treaty the United States took control of the fur-seal herd. Canada, which now represents Great Britain's interests, and Japan are each entitled to 15 per cent of the skins secured. Until 1933 both countries elected to take 15 per cent of the net proceeds after the sale of the finished skins. Last year, however, Canada decided to take 15 per cent of the unfinished skins and has signified its desire to do the same this year.

Since 1913 the work of dressing, dyeing, and finishing the Pribilof Islands fur-seal skins has been conducted at St. Louis. The skins are sold there at semiannual auction sales. At the last sale, which occurred in April, 27,000 finished skins were sold at an average of approximately $20 a skin.

Identifying 'Miss Freedom'

PLACE: IN FRONT of the Capitol, Washington, D. C. Time: Any old time. Tourist to companion squinting up at statue on top of Capitol dome:

"Who do you suppose that is?"

Companion: "I should say it was the Goddess of Liberty."

"Oh, guide, just what is the name of that statue perched up there?"

"That, my friend, is the Statue of Freedom."

And still tourists and citizens of Washington go right on calling the statue that so majestically crowns the dome of the Capitol anything but what it really is.

Although "Miss Freedom" is of American origin, her birthplace was in Rome. There she was designed by Thomas Crawford, famous American sculptor, in 1855, and her model shipped to this country to be cast.

After the casting had been completed the statue was moved to the grounds east of the Capitol, where it was placed on a temporary pedestal, in order that the public might have a chance to become acquainted with the young lady who was soon to take her stand for freedom atop the great dome.

"Miss Freedom" is a very swarthy individual. She is 19 feet 6 inches tall and tips the scales at 14,985 pounds. Her "make-up" is entirely of bronze and cost the Government $23,796.82.

In 1865, the Statue of Freedom was taken from her temporary pedestal and raised to the top of the dome, some 300 feet above the street. This dizzy height has been, no doubt, the reason for "Miss Freedom" losing her identity.

Although this very swarthy lady made her "début" atop of the Capitol 69 years ago, she has seen little of society since. Perhaps the some 300 narrow steps that wind their way up to her lofty abode are too exhausting for the average social climber.

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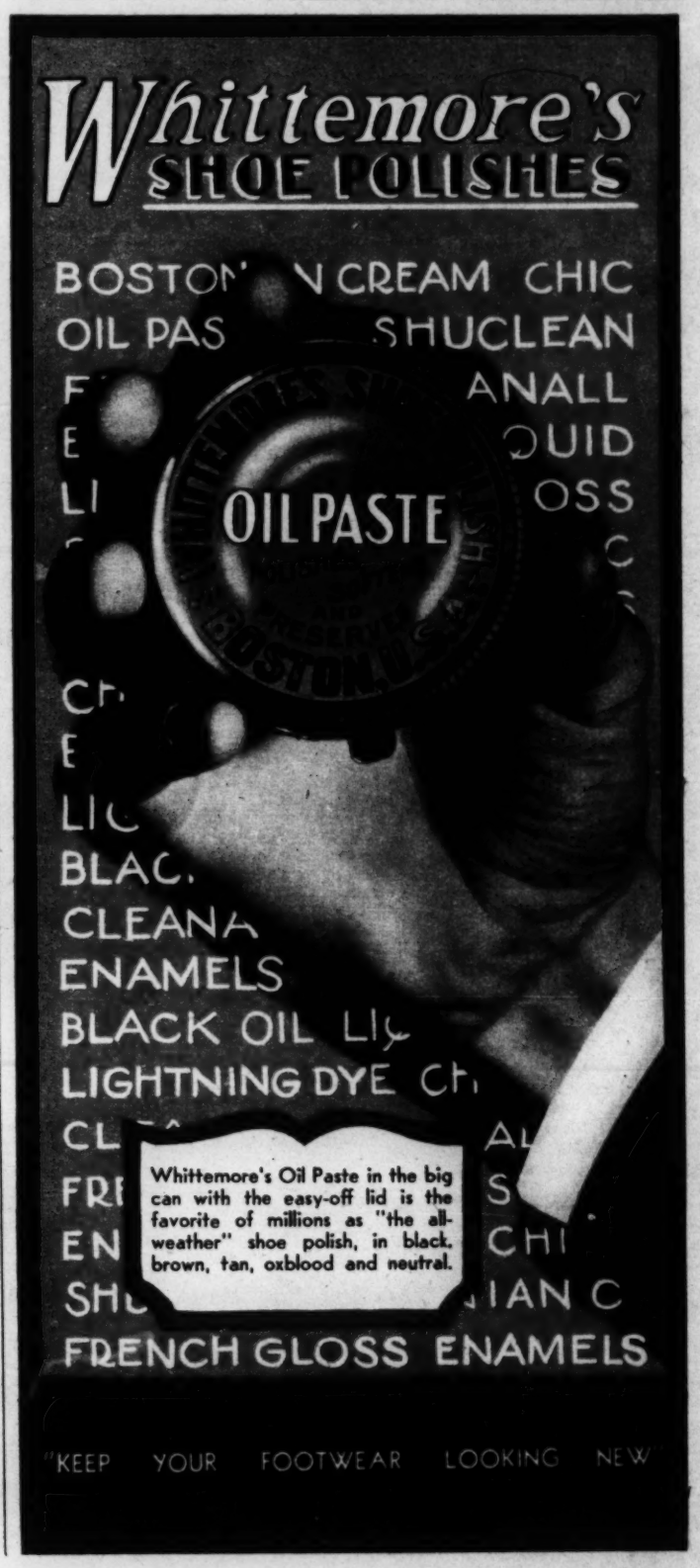

ADVERTISE TO THE YOUNG

A DISTINCTLY youthful market is available to advertisers through The Young Folks Page, appearing Thursdays in The Christian Science Monitor. Inspiring stories, games, "The Mail Bag" letters from all over the world, The Stamp Corner, and other features attract to The Young Folks' Page girls and boys of the "ten through teen" age . . . the age when needs are legion and are voiced with emphasis in family buying councils. Many a manufacturing plant could run to full capacity, year in and year out, just supplying *all* the young readers of The Young Folks' Page.

These boys and girls are wholesome youngsters from comfortable homes a little above the average in culture and income. In their homes Monitor advertisers are usually given preference, for Monitor readers know that only approved advertising truthfully presenting good products is accepted by the Monitor.

For full information about The Young Folks' Page, contact

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